THE

Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55,509—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commanding or Agent with	Tons.
9th Dec.	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000	----	---
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	11000	----	---
1912				
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	----	---
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	----	---
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	----	---
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	----	---
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000	----	---
9th "	ARABIA	8000	----	---
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	ARCADIA	7000	----	---
30th "	PERSIA	8000	----	---
6th "	MARMORA	10000	----	---
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	----	---
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	----	---
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	----	---
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	----	---

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 493 or Rs. 592	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 523 or Rs. 627	Rs. 793 or Rs. 960

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
Kronig	4950	Von Holdt	19th Dec. 1911.
a Praesident	3340	Besser	2nd Jan. 1912.
Markgraf	3680	Ihle	12th Jan. 1912.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

a Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 22nd November, 1911.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
Trafford Hall	6311	----	----	9 Dec.	---
City of Lahore	7163	----	----	16 Dec.	---
City of Athens	5496	----	9 Dec.	3 Jan. '12	---
City of Birmingham	7099	30 Nov.	23 Dec.	13 Jan.	15 Jan. '12
City of York	7810	15 Dec. 1912	8 Jan. '12	30 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Sparta	5115	4 Jan.	27 Jan.	---	13 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	18 Jan.	5 Feb.	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	22 Jan.	16 Feb.	18 Mar.	---
City of Calcutta	7412	1 Feb.	26 Feb.	25 Mar.	27 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	20 Feb.	13 Mar.	6 Apl.	---
City of Birmingham	4673	---	----	---	13 Apl.
City of Swansea	7000	5 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	---
City of York	7810	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Sparta	5412	26 Mar.	19 Apl.	11 May	---
City of Glasgow	6529	16 Apr.	3 May	25 May	27 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s.s. City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

Fares	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	576	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,041	489	809
" Liverpool	605	937	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Holders of the Ac ny are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All the steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

4 inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*

3½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

If printed on the there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

If printed on dap Re. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Lhasa	—	2184	Tue. 5th Dec.	11 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.
Dwarka	...	1695	Thurs. 7th Dec.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga	...	2184	Fri. 8th Dec.	6 a.m.	† direct.

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

*Cutch Mandvie.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 7th Dec. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday 6th December, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on or about 28th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 16th December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

5th December, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on or about
Habsburg	3079	D. Cosulich	16th Dec. 1911
Kosrbar	5123	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1912.
Bregcon	3405	A. Petrisj	15th " "
Cleopatra	4089	...	1st Feb. "
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th Feb. "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st Mar. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4089	...	1st April "
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4089	...	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	28th Jan. 1912
Persia	5895	S. Chiunak	26th Feb. "
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. "
Vorwaerts	5093	R. Dattnecker	27th April "
† Austria	7588	G. Raicich	28th " "
Chios	6017	P. Pavisich	28th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June "

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
To Trieste or Venice and back ...	" 750	
To London via Trieste	" 579	to 644*
To London via Trieste and back...	" 903	" 1,035*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350	
To Trieste or Venice and back ...	" 525	
To London via Trieste	" 429	to 449†
To London via Trieste and back...	" 645	" 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.

† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
To Trieste or Venice and back ...	" 675	
To London via Trieste	" 529	to 594*
To London via Trieste and back...	" 854	" 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard, Tarcen and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Nippon	6353	E. Tarabochia	25th Dec. 1911.

For farther particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,

Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque J'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Horaby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

C. S. CLARKE, Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya.	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 161, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agents throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE KEENEST PHOTOGRAPHER

is frequently deterred from carrying a good camera by the weight and bulk of suitable apparatus. In the

GOERZ VEST-POCKET TENAX CAMERA

he will find what he needs. The Camera is so small that it can be carried in the Vest Pocket, as it measures only 3 1-2in. by 2 3-4in. by 1in. and weighs only 13 ozs., but it produces negatives so sharp and clear that they can be enlarged to very considerable dimensions without any perceptible loss of definition. This is because it is fitted with

A GOERZ LENS

and is made throughout by The C. P. Goerz Optical Works, Ltd., whose optical products are world-famous. It is so simple, compact and unobstrusive, yet is made ready for instant use by pressing a spring. For portraits or very remote objects there is a focussing adjustment, and the little pictures it produces are superb. A special feature of the V. P. T. Camera is an automatic Enlarger which can be supplied with it, which will enable pictures 7in. by 5in. to be printed with practically the same ease and facility as direct contact prints.

V. P. T. Camera, improved model fitted with Syntor Lens ... ... Rs. 130
V. P. T. Camera, do. do. fitted with Dagor Lens ... ... Rs. 172
Automatic Daylight Enlarger... ... ... Rs. 32

We also stock the Special Film Tenax, Autofok and Manufok Tenax cameras for 1-4 plate pictures which have all the advantages of the popular type of folding hand and stand camera, yet are compact enough to be carried in the pocket.

We shall be pleased to demonstrate the use of above cameras and give advice to intending purchasers and develop first exposures free of charge.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CORONATION CHOCOLATES

IN BOXES WITH PORTRAIT OF THEIR MAJESTIES;

tied with Red, White, Blue Ribbon :—

1/2 lb. size box ... ... Re. 1
1 lb. size box ... ... Rs. 2

Also a large selection of CORONATION BOXES having portraits of

THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS,

From As. 14 to Rs. 5 per box.

CORONATION BOXES OF CROCKERS, CROWNS, CROWN GEMS, SAILOR KING, ETC.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST NOW READY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do. HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	ZIGONG

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY, Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls. 35,000,000	= say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	" 3,500,000	= say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	" 19,500,000	= say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—61, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and Interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased. Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	...	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	...	" 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)	
Bombay	Nagasaki	
Calcutta	Newchwang	
Changchun	New York	
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka	
Hankow	Peking	
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
Honolulu	San Francisco	
Kobe	Shanghai	
Liaoyang	Tiehling	
London	Tientsin	
Lyons	Tokyo	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Akyab	Ipoh	Manila	
Bombay	Ipsh-in-Kuali, F. M. S.	Cebu	
Calcutta	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong	
Madras	Singapore	Canton.	
Rangoon	Malacca	Foochow	
Colombo	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Shanghai	
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Tientsin	
Amritsar	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Hankow	
Penang	Bangkok	Yokohama	
Pekat	Batavia	Kobe	
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Sourabaya	New York	
	Saigon		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 84. JOHN GREIG, Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

'XMAS, NEW YEAR AND BIRTHDAY CARDS

OF MESSRS. RAPHAEL TUCK AND SONS.

LOOSE CARDS ... ... From 1 ANNA to 2 RUPEES.
BOXED CARDS ... ... " 8 ANNAS to 4 RUPEES.
BOXES OF 8, 10, 15, and 20 CARDS ... " 12 ANNAS to 3 RUPEES.

THOUSANDS OF VARIETIES TO SELECT FROM EXQUISITE DESIGNS & PHRASES.

CAN BE HAD FROM

PIROJSHAW DINSHAW MUKADUM,

BOOK-SELLER AND PUBLISHER,

CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Up-country orders should be sent direct to N. BURJOR & Co., 7-11 Guzder's House, Thakordwar, Bombay, No. 2.

FOX 'XMAS SEASON.

THE HOUSE FOR THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES JUST TO HAND.

WALNUTS, soft shell 1st quality.
ALMONDS, soft shell 1st quality.
HAZELNUTS, 1st quality.
CHESTNUTS, fresh and in sound state.
MALAGA RAISINS, for dessert.
SMYRNA FIGS, in 2 1-4 lbs. boxes compressed.

FRUITS IN SYRUP, from the well known House of Cutting Packing Co., California (assorted).

Various other Goods of Stores and Provision from the First Class Houses.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (Claret) the best and genuine at Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

SINGAPORE RATTAN CHAIRS, SETTIES & TABLES, of various Designs in large Stock.

Visit at our Stores early at

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THE ITALIAN STORES.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.
CORONATION EXPRESS
Direct
VICTORIA TERMINUS TO KINGSWAY.

THE CORONATION EXPRESS leaving Victoria Terminus at 22·30 daily runs to Kingsway Station, on the Darear Railway, stopping at Imperial Service and Provincial Camp stations.

2. Passengers for Army Camp and Cavalry Camp Stations will change at Asadpur Junction, on the Durbar Railway into Durbar Railway Trains.

3. The Up Coronation Express will also leave Kingsway daily, at 20·25, and will pick up Passengers from Provincial Camp and Imperial Service Stations.

4. Passengers for Delhi City should book to and alight at Delhi Sadar.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th November, 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ARRANGEMENTS AT
VICTORIA TERMINUS
ON THE NIGHT OF THE
5TH DECEMBER, 1911.

IN consequence of the DEPARTURE of THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES the KING-EMPEROR and the QUEEN-EMPRESS, from Victoria Terminus, on the night of the 5th December, 1911, the usual entrance to Victoria Terminus from Hornby Road will be RESERVED for Their Imperial Majesties and those who may attend their departure. It will therefore be closed to the public from 18 hours until 23-15 o'clock. Passengers desiring to enter the Stations during this period will do so by the road leading to No. 6 Platform.

2. The Booking Office at the main entrance will be closed from 18 hours till 23-15 o'clock. A temporary First and Second Class Booking Office will be opened near No. 6 Platform. Third Class Passengers will be booked from the Market Office.

3. The Parcel Offices will be closed for receipt of Parcels Traffic at 17 hours. Ice and perishable Parcels only will be received up to 21 hours.

4. Passengers desiring to get to Victoria Terminus from Malabar Hill, the Native City and any point north of Carnac Road should drive down to Carnac Road via the Girgaum Road or any Road other than the Queen's Road, and approach Victoria Terminus via the Frere Road and the road in front of the new General Post Office.

5. Passengers from the Taj Mahal, Majestic, and Watson's Hotels and other places in the Fort and Colaba should cross the Military and Police Cordon at the Wellington Fountain into Apollo Street, and thence drive via Customs House Road and Mint Road to Victoria Terminus. Special arrangements have been made with the Commissioner of Police to facilitate the passage across the cordon at the Wellington Fountain.

6. The following LOCAL TRAINS will NOT RUN, on the 5th December, 1911 :—

From Victoria Terminus.		From Thana.		From Kurla.	
A. M.		**H. M.**		**H. M.**	
15-20	For Kurla	19-55	For Victoria Terminus.	17-50	For Victoria Terminus.
17-10	do.				
21-20	do.				
18- 5	For Thana	21-25	do.	18-20	do.
19-20	do.	21-55	do.	22-55	do.

After the departure of Their Imperial Majesties a Service of Local Trains will leave Victoria Terminus for all Stations up to Thana. Passengers beyond Thana will be accommodated in the daily through Trains.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1911.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Roosevelt House, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak-wood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest designs, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, dinner sets, large dining table and chairs, sideboards and dumb-waiters, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, drawing-room cabinet, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments rich pictures and oleographs, chest of drawers, tapoys, Victoria sewing machine, marble clock, marble top dressing and washhand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, tables hanging and hall lamps, wearing apparel, rich carpets, allumimium utensils, one parrot with brass cage, etc., etc., the property of J. H. Risher Esqr. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th December, 1911.

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It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

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The first article of the series appeared on October 27: the second appeared on November 3, the third on November 10, the 4th on November 17 and the fifth on November 24 and the 6th will appear on Dec. 1.

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MUSIC, MUSIC.

S. ROSE and Co., FORT, BOMBAY.
SONGS WORTH SINGING.

Two Songs	a Stars / b Adoration	Db Eb (Eb-F) F Joe Adams.
Wilt thou be my Dearie	Eb F (F-F) G ...	A. W. Marchant.
I call thee love as in a Dream	Ab Bb (D-E) C ...	Seymour Ellis.
One and Twenty	Eb (Bb-Eb) G ...	J. Fraser.
The World is at Rest	F. G (D-E) Ab Bb	Daisy W. Green.
Two Songs	a 'Tis not Inconstancy / b The Rainbow	2 keys C. Pastons Cooper.
Love's Atonement	Bb (F-F) C ...	Bothwell Thomson.
Mignonette	Eb F (C-F)	Seymour Ellis.
One Valse More	D. F.	Octave Crémieux
The Yachtsman's Bride	Bb (Bb D) C ...	Jocelyn Noel.
The Birth of a Rose	C. (C-E) Eb..	Harold Douglas.
Dreams of the Summer Night	High and low voice	C. B. Hawley.
Only a Flower	C.D (C-E) Eb ...	Seymour Ellis.
Give a man a Horse he can ride	G. A (D-F) B	Lamberti.
There's Love in the Land	E. (C-F) F ...	Karoly Kiny.
Life Short Tale	C. (A-E) D. ...	Ed. Lemare.
Only to Love you	Bb C. (E-F) Eb..	Arther Godfrey.
Czech Peasant Song	D. (A-D) ...	Percy Godfrey.
Good's Minstrel	Db Eb (Bb-F) ...	Ch. Marshall.
Primroses	C. Eb (D-F) F.... ...	Seymour Ellis.
Where Violets Grow	Bb C (D-D) Eb ...	Seymour Ellis.
For you alone	Eb. F (D-G) G ...	Henry E. Geehe.
Rose of my Heart	C. (C-E) D ...	Howard Fisher.
Golden Broom Tree	(Bb-F) ...	Ch. Brann.
My Love Loves me to-day	Eb-F (C-F) G ...	Adela Verne.
The Star of Home	Bb C. (D-E) D. Eb ...	Alan Baird.
Bring me Red Roses	Eb. F (C-D) G. A. ...	Seymour Ellis.
For you alone	Db. Eb (D-F) F. G.	Henry E Geehe.

(Sig Caruso's Great English Song.)

COMPLETE WITH WORDS AND MUSIC.
PRICE Re. 1-4 EACH.

SACRED SONGS—

A Voice from Paradise	D. Eb (E-E) F	Seymour Ellis.
Sun of my Soul	C. D (B-D) F. ...	Jos. Adams.
My Kingdom	F. G (D-E) Ab ...	Jos. Adams.
The Nazarene	C. D (C-D) F. ...	Jos. Adams.
The Lord is my Shepherd	D. F...	Jos. Adams.
Thy will be done	C. Db (D-Eb) Eb	Francis Bohr.

PRICE Re. 1-4 EACH.

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COMPLETE LIST OF VOCAL MUSIC.

NEW MUSICAL COMEDY OPERAS.

The Count of Luxembourg ...	by	Lehar
Peggy...	,,	Leslie Stuart
The Quaker Girl	,,	Lionel Monckton
The Balkan Princess... ...	,,	Paul Rubens
A Persian Princess	,,	Sidney Jones
Fallen Fairies	,,	Ed. German
The Girl in the Train ...	,,	Leo Fall
The Dashing Little Duke ...	,,	Seymour Hicks
Our Miss Gibbs	,,	Caryll and Monckton
The Islander... ...	,,	P. M. Faraday
The Belle of Brittany ...		Howard Talbot

VOCAL SCORES
(words and Music Complete) Rs. 4-8 each.
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VOCAL SCORE Rs. 6 PIANO SCORE Rs. 3-0
PIANO SELECTION Rs. 2
WALTZ and Lancers ... Re. 1-12 each.

POPULAR WALTZES—
BEING PLAYED EVERYWHERE.

Luxembourg Waltz	by	Franz Lehar
Miette	,,	Ralph Raymond
Kiss of Spring...	,,	Walter Rolfe
Songe d'ete	,,	T W Thurston
Valse Septembre	,,	Felix Godin
Saints and Sinners	,,	Gordon Dawson
The Druids Prayer	,,	Do.
Sumurun	,,	V Hollaender
The whirl of the waltz	,,	Paul Lincke
Remembrance	,,	Archibald Joyce
Aurora waltz	,,	Julian Kastl
The Girl in the Train... ...	,,	Leo Fall
Vision of Salome	,,	Archibald Joyce
Gold and Silver	,,	Lehar
Peggy Valse	,,	Leslie Stuart
The Quaker Girl	,,	Lionel Monckton

EACH WALTZ Re. 1-4.

TWO STEPS :—

Pas sur la Bouche	by	A Sablon
Amina	,,	Paul Lincke
Bill Simmons...	,,	G A Spink
The Sweeps Intermezzo ...	,,	Paul A Rubens
Way-down in Colon Town ...	,,	Max Hoffmann
The Cookney Band	,,	Aug Valentine

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Quarterly ...	,, 7 8	,, 6 0
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N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount at payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette" See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Classes of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY. STADIUM.

GRAND RE-OPENING PROGRAMME TO-DAY at 4-30 P. M.

100 yards Flat Race, School Boys under 15 years (3 heats).
100 yards Flat Race, School Boys under 18 years (2 heats).
Finish of Indian Army Long Distance Race.
Pole Jumping Championship.
Individual Horse Jumping by British Cavalry and Royal Horse Artillery.
Balaclava Melee by British Cavalry.

EVENING, 9 P. M.

Gallop by "Y" Battery Royal Horse Artillery.
Representation of a Canadian Scene by the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.
Torch Light Tattoo by 200 men of the 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

SEPARATE STADIUM ENTRANCE.
(in) Esplanade Road for Afternoon Performances, without passing through Exhibition Gates.
PRICES OF ADMISSION Re. 1, 8 As., and 4 As.
FOR EVENING PERFORMANCES.
Entrance through Exhibition only.

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

☞ I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect them

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

RUPTURE OR HERNIOCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia Bisphantiasis and all forms of recent and secretum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 35 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissures of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and adjacent parts of the waist, hips, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rester happiness under such conditions and their delivery miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 7 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism Gout, and Paralysis, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pills. The effect of cure is expected after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Liquid Extract of Mallow and complaints thereto, both acute and caronic, are thoroughly cured by this Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily controlled.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose and the resulting obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO ANOON VENIENCE AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS. Price as follows —

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatis Pills and Oil to 30 days, Rs. 15-8.
For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8
For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8
For Spermatorhœa, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 3-8
For Rheumatism, Goutand Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 4-12.

LEPROSY—Stock and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are easilyand scientifically cured by my vegetable remedy consisting of pills and ointmen tfor 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oils. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 10-8

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegem, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month'streatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

EPILEPSY OR HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons smooth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

OPHTHALMIA.—Obstinacies and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or mixture for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be Rapid SEMINAL DISORDERS, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the consumptive constitution of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumors and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 Rs. 4-8

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Parcel.

Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the abovementioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different tprices fo rcomplaints mentioned above and also for severa lother complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, at Messrs. Mostwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Parsee Bridge, Car Gate, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS
Bombay, 15th Feornary 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Parsee.

Dear Doctor.—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 13 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail. I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicine will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you tomy friends. Yours faithfully,

J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraphs,
8th September, 1909.

Icilma FLUOR CREAM

ENGLAND'S PREMIER TOILET CREAM

Contains the marvellous tonic water from the spring in Algeria. It stimulates the skin to healthy action, the only way to Beauty. Snowy, fragrant, greaseless, prevents roughness and redness—cools and refreshes the skin—and cures insect bites. NEVER grows hair.

Of leading Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, S.E.N.G.

KEATING'S LOZENGES

EASILY CURE THE WORST COUGH.

One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—
The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 60 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened steady this morning at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. Demand and 1s. 4 9-32d for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little business doing during the day. Far Eastern rates are steady.

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months'sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Feb.
Do. do Francs	...171
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days'sight	...137 1-2
Shanghai ,,	...183
Japan ,,	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened steady at 95 5-16 for Cash and 95 1-8 for the Settlement. A fair business was done, but at the close rates are easier as under.

We quote :—

Cash	...	...	Rs. 96	3 0
Settlement	...	... ,,	96	1 0

BULLION:—
Bar Silver in London closed on Saturday at 25 11-16 for ready and 25 7-16 for delivery in two months. New York was 55 5-8 i. e. 1-4 up. The market opened steady and sloses as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	...	Rs	23 15 0
Australian ,,	...	...	,,	23 15 0
Sovereigns ,,	...	...	,,	14 15 0
Silver Ready ex-duty		...	,,	64 7 0
,, 1st Settlement		...	,,	64 8 0
,, 2nd ,,		...	,,	64 8 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
In spite of easier markets on the other side, prices here opened steady, good Broach being quoted Rs. 252-53. There has been little doing to-day, though the tone of the market is decidedly steady, and at Colaba Sellers were scarce. Rates closed about Re. 1 higher all round, though more or less nominal.

Ready cotton has been quiet with only a very moderate enquiry.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	... ...	Rs.	253 1-2 March
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat		,,	255 Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	... ...	,,	253 ,,
Fine M G Yeotmal	... ...	,,	250 ,,
Fine M G Dhamangaon-Pulgaon		,,	247 ,,
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...		,,	245 ,,
Fine M G Khandeish	... ...	,,	237 ,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	... ...	,,	231 ,,
Fine M. G. Bengal	... ...	,,	250-1 Dec.
Fine M G Bengal	... ...	,,	244-5 Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	... ...	,,	229 ,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	...Quiet but steady
Estimated Sales	...	... 8,000 bales
Total Imports	...	... 10,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
4-34	4-36	4-39	4-39
—01	—01	—01	—01

Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.
4-91	4-93	4-95	4-97	4-97
—01	—01	—01	unchgd	unchgd

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 11 13	0 B.T.
April-May	...	,, 10 6	6 B.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is easier. We Quote:—

Brown Cawnpore ready...		Rs. 7 15	0 B.T.
Yellow Guserat ready	...	,, 8 12	0 ,,
Brown Delhi A.-M.	...	,, 8 1	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

White Khandeish	...	Rs. 58	0 0
Bold White 85 p.c.	...	,, 56	0 0
Black Kutni	...	,, 47	8 0
Red Jubbalpore	...	,, 52	0 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 10 11	0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steadier. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 7 6	0 B.T.
Apl-May	...	,, 35 8	0 B.T.

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

New Crop	...	Rs 25 8	0

MOWRASEED :—
Tone—Firmer. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 8 0	0 B.T.

WHEAT :—
The market is quiet but steady. We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.		Rs. 4 15	0 B. T.
,, Delhi A.-M.	...	Rs. 5 3	0 ,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	... ...	...	1,765
Bank of India	... ...	...	67
Eastern Bank	... ...	...	80
Indian Specie	... ...	...	50 1-2

MILLS.

David	... ...	...	412 1-2
Kohinoor	... ...	...	737 1-2
Marcokji Petit	... ...	...	2,660
New Great Eastern	... ...	...	180
Standard	... ...	...	1,145

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	...		149 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...			174
Bombay S N Co Ord.	...	...	282 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	...	...	1,220

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	...	...	505

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 1st December 1911, as compared with the statement for the week ending 25th November 1911 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 25. Rs.	Dec. 1. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,04,68,649	1,08,26,329
Public Deposits at Branches	11,23,29,197	11,76,17,776
Other Deposits	2,507	2,507
Post Bills	26,30,852	27,83,123
Sundries	14,60,31,205	15,18,29,735
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	2,17,37,689	2,25,82,350
Other authorised Securities	1,36,962	1,31,824
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	97,09,014	99,61,714
Loans do. do.	3,17,09,852	2,95,95,432
Bills discounted and purchased	2,50,08,911	2,52,85,818
Dead Stock	2,50,879	2,50,950
Stamps	7,448	7,369
Bullion	7,58,423	7,50,869
Balances with other Banks.	16,61,629	21,00,077
Sundries	3,41,770	3,91,006
Cash	5,47,08,628	6,07,72,826
	14,60,31,205	15,18,29,735

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a scanty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGELS GALACTOGOUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Ans. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

AHMEDABAD.

MARRIAGE.

LAMBERT—WOOD—December 2, at Ahmedabad, Robert Percy Lambert, Indian Police, to Ethel, daughter of the late Lt.-Colonel H. M. M. Wood, Bengal Staff Corps.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of Their Imperial Majesties for Delhi Victoria Terminus Station. 10-45 p.m.
Governor's special leaves with guests, Victoria Terminus Station, 11 p.m.
Their Imperial Majesties, Visit Elephanta Caves.
Old Bombay Exhibition.
Illuminations in the Town.
Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, Special Attractions,—"Tony," "The King and the Woodcutter" "The Cowboy's Adventures," etc. Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.
Skating Rink, Practice Session, 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m.

Maxim: "Remember, modern methods mean more money results."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 24th November, left Aden at 2 a.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 a.m., on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m., on Saturday.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and officers the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March ..... Indienne	..... Sallenick
Overture ..... L'Italiana in Algeri	..... Rossini
Valse ..... Flirtation	..... Stock
Selection ..... The Gondoliers	..... Sullivan
Berceuse ..... de Jocelyn	..... Goddard
Selection ..... Princess Ida	..... Sullivan
Galop ..... Lustige Bruder	..... Faust

MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

Estimates for 1912-13.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna presiding.

Consideration was given to the Budget estimates for the year 1912-13, prepared by the Municipal Commissioner and the following figures were passed to be forwarded to the Corporation for their sanction :

INCOME SIDE.

General Tax at 10 1-8 per cent. Rs. 46,64,647 ; Additional Tax for Fire Brigade at 1-2 per cent. Rs. 2,30,353 ; Wheel Tax and Tolls, Rs. 4,85,000; Town Duties, Rs. 16,10,000; Licenses, Rs. 97,000; receipts from Government for Liquor Licenses, Rs. 1,44,000; receipts from Government for Tobacco Licenses, Rs. 2,75,000; Halalkhor Tax, Rs. 13,15,000; Water Tax, Rs. 20,51,000; Market receipts, Rs. 5,20,000; Public Gardens, Rs. 10,000; Tramway rent Rs. 55,000; miscellaneous fines Rs. 12,000; miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 2,00,000; miscellaneous fees, Rs. 1,10,000; miscellaneous savings, Rs. 8,000; contribution from Municipal servants towards Pension, &c., Fund, Rs. 36,500; actual profit on sale of stores to contractors, &c., Rs. 2,000; Sale-proceeds of Unservicable Tools and Plant, &c., Rs. 4,000; interest at 3 per cent. on Corporation lands made over to C.I. Trust, Rs 35,000; interest on Investments of Surplus Loan and other balances, Rs. 1,36,000; total income Rs. 1,20,00,500; balance on 1st April 1912, Rs. 14,000. Grand total Rs. 1,34,60,500.

EXPENDITURE SIDE.

Corporation and Standing Committee's Establishment, Rs. 73,772; Municipal Commissioner's Personal Office Establishment, Rs. 60,431; General Office Establishment, Rs. 1,03,238; General New Works, Rs. 1,236; Accounts and Expenditure Audit Establishment, Rs. 89,764; total 327,431. Assessment and Collection, Rs. 4,49,543; Fire Brigade Rs. 2,51,851; Public Gardens, Rs. 99,143; Public Works (Engineer's) Department. Rs. 27,69,650; Public Health Department, Rs. 22,96,644, Vaccination, Rs. 29,371; New Works (Sanitary and Markets) Rs. 52,256; General Stores, Rs. 35,384; Municipal Debt, Rs. 34,01,719; Pensions and Gratuities and Compassionate Allowances, Rs. 90,000; Education (including Veterinary College, &c.) Rs. 4,18,624; Hospitals, &c. Rs. 456,000; Discretional Contingencies, Rs. 7,000; Auditors' Allowance, Rs. 10,000; Municipal Buildings Fire Insurance Fund, Rs. 10,000; contribution to the Bombay Improvement Trust under Section 72 (1) of Act IV of 1898 for 1911-1912. Rs. 9,25,000; 1st Instalment for writing off a portion of Rs. 9,10,052-7-4 under Plague Expenditure Suspense Adjustment Account, Rs. 1,10,053; Local Allowance, Rs. 60,000; plague expenses, Rs. 2,00,000; total expenditure, Rs. 1,19,99,669; balance on 31st March, 1913 Rs. 14,60,831, Grand total Rs. 1,34,60,500.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. Maurice E. Bandmann has been fortunate enough to secure for a tour of India, that well-known London comedian and humorist, Mr. R. G. Knowles who will begin a two weeks' season at the Royal Opera House, Bombay, on Saturday, December 23rd. The irrepressible Knowles in a recent communication stated that he was travelling "round the world on a wave of laughter" supported by a company of "Ambassadors from the court of fire in laughterland," and in addition to his own clever and versatile entertainment. We are promised a programme which will include some of the best features of high-class and up-to-date vaudeville. Included in the supporting company will be Miss Winifred Johnson, a charming and accomplished instrumentalist, who has gained considerable success in England and America with her beautiful work on the banjo; Messrs. Kelly and Kahly, the "bounding billiardists" who in an original and skilful acrobatic act, have just terminated a run of over six months at the London Empire Theatre; Mr. Idris Lewis, a brilliant young Welsh pianist, who has been conspicuous at many of the Queen's Hall Concerts in London; and Miss Marie Terry and Mr. J. S. Bentley, an entertaining pair whose mission it is to please with dainty songs and eccentric comicalities. Mr. Knowles himself has been the acknowledged hit of every country visited, and his name alone has been and is now sufficient to fill every variety theatre in London.

A remarkable revelation was recently made in the course of the hearing of a Civil suit in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Hooghly. One of the parties, a Mahomedan tallow merchant, produced his "khata" book, which among other things contained an item to the effect that Rs. 500 had been paid for the purchase of snakes of various kinds from the Nepal frontier. It was ascertained on enquiry that the snakes were purchased for the purpose of lard being extracted from them by boiling, to be used in adulterating ghee used for human consumption.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet, Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, DEC. 4.

The depression in the Bay, which is about to pass inland at Madras, does not appear of any great intensity. There is a tendency towards disturbed weather on the Malabar Coast and the present depression after crossing the Peninsula, may accentuate this, as the rainfall has increased in the Coast districts of the South Peninsula and has spread to the north Madras coast. The principal amounts are :—Cochin and Vellore report three inches; Madura three-quarters of an inch; and Madras and Waltair half an inch. The weather remains slightly disturbed in Kashmir and cloud is beginning to appear in West Persia.

Forecast shows no change in the Peninsula and the probability of snowfall in Kashmir is increased.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 4TH DECEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rapeseed and wheat being sown. Kharif harvest completed.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Mooltan.—All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Fine weather has set in. Late rains expected to improve linseed crop.

Khamgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi crop prospects generally good. Kharif harvest in progress.

Dhulia.—Continues cloudy.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain, sometimes cloudy. Seasonable. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening and crop accounts continue favourable. Cotton picking partially begun and arriving in small quantities.

Viramgam.—No further rain expected. Mornings cold and dewy.

Wadhwan.—Unusually cool. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening and want fine weather.

Bhavnagar.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Looks like clearing up. Dry here but raising in the surrounding districts. Mornings cold and dewy.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants in flower and want more rain. Wheat requires rain.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 4th OF DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 4th December, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the are is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal in lower Sind and generally in defect elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in Gujarat and the adjacent parts of Kathiawar; night temperature is above normal over nearly the whole division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in the north-eastern districts; the minimum is in excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded The moisture in the air is equal to the average at Bombay and in defect at other stations. Night temperature is in slight excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature continues in excess.

General Remarks.—The cyclone in the Bay of Bengal does not appear to have changed in position and is probably recurving to some northerly direction. Rainfall has been nearly general, but comparatively light, on the north Madras Coast and in the adjacent parts of the Madras Deccan. In Malabar Cochin records a heavy fall of 2·60".

Local rain is likely on the Coromandel Coast, and some showers in the Madras Deccan, south Hyderabad and possibly Malabar and Mysore.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 4th December, was 29·965 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 13 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE BANK OF BURMA.

A Committee meeting of the Bombay Presidency shareholders and depositors of the Bank of Burma was held at the offices of Messrs. Little & Co., solicitors, yesterday afternoon. The chair was occupied by Mr. Saxon Davies, who declined it in favour of Khan Bahadur A. K. Dalal. A telegram had been received from the directors of the Bank of Burma offering joint and several appointment of Messrs. Craig Gardner and Harris of Rangoon and Mr. A. F. Ferguson, C. A. of Messrs. Ferguson & Co., Bombay suggesting that they should prepare a preliminary report after investigation, and if that report should be satisfactory to the Bombay Committee. Mr. Ferguson may resign and leave further liquidation to Messrs. Craig Gardner & Harris. They also added that the Committee of inspection, in their opinion, was unnecessary. After long and mature deliberation it was decided to send the following telegram to the Directors at Burma :—"Telegram Second December Committee agrees to Directors proposal provided a Member of the firm of Messrs. Craig Gardner and Harris is personally appointed Liquidator with Ferguson and Rending submission of Preliminary Repot to shareholders meeting All Powers to be exercised jointly.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to a report appearing in to-day's issue of the "Times" with regard to the proceedings at the meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Burma my Committee has asked me to write to you that they never originally suggested a joint liquidation by Messrs. Craig Gardner and Mr. Fergusson but we were strongly in favour of sole liquidation by Mr. Fergusson. The Directors suggested the former course themselves to which we had to concur with certain modifications.—Yours etc.

S. R. DAVAR.
Hon. Secretary, The Committee to safeguard the Interest of Shareholders and Depositors of the Bank of Burma for Bombay Presidency.

18-20, Esplanade Rd. 4th, Dec.

The influx of tourist visitors to Benares continues. A party of about 120 American travellers, who landed in Bombay by the steamship "Caleveland", drove about the city, and visited the places of interest.

BY THE WAY.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

The Mansion House, which will be the future residence of the new Lord Mayor, was built by the elder Dance between 1739 and 1753. This prolonged delay was caused by the discovery of numerous springs of water in digging the foundations, which had to be based upon piles. Originally the facade had a heavy attic story commonly called "The Mare's (Mayor's) Nest." The famous Egyptian Hall, which is the principal room, was so styled, because intended by the architect to reproduce exactly the Egyptian Hall described by Vitruvius. The cost of the Mansion House, £71,000, is alleged to have been partly defrayed from fines inflicted upon Non-conformist members of the Corporation for not receiving the Sacrament according to the rights of the Established Church, as required by the Corporation Act of Charles II.

THE LATE SIR SAMUEL WILKS.

The late Sir Samuel Wilks, the eminent physician, who died at Hampstead, in mail week, at the age of eighty-seven, had the courage to undergo an operation for appendicitis when in his eightieth year. Sir Samuel was Physician-Extraordinary to Queen Victoria, and had all the honours possible to one of his calling. He was the despair of the scientific doctrinaire. "If a faddist tells you to take an ounce of alum men, an ounce of starch, and so much water, and all that sort of thing, just you go and get a nice chop." That was Sir Samuel's advice. "Follow your own instincts," he said. He subscribed to Jenner's disbelief in the need for violent exercises. With the great physician he said, "I never walk at all, except from my house to my carriage. I hate walking, and if I could, I'd get my servants to carry me to bed!"

THE FIRST SOCIETY OF AUTHORS.

A contributor to the "Author" has discovered that a Society for the Protection of Authors was founded as long ago as 1735. Authors themselves, were not members of the society, which was instituted for their benefit by noblemen and gentlemen, who subscribed two guineas annually in addition to and entrance fee of ten guineas. Their purpose, as defined by themselves, was: "To assist Authors in the Publication and to secure to them the entire profits of their own Works." That is to say, they published books, but took no fees for doing so. They were amateurs, however, engaged in trade in competition with professional, and their enterprise was unsuccessful. The Society was wound up in 1749, and the balance in hand (£20 12s.) was presented to the Foundling Hospital.

LATE MR. W. CLARK RUSSELL.

The house which Mr. Clark Russell, whose death was announced in mail week, occupied at Bath, is one of the quaintest and most picturesque in that city. It is very old, and, and many historic associations are connected with it. It has been occupied by several distinguished people, among them being Jane Austen. Miss Austen lived in it with her family for several years early in the century, and it is said that some of her best work was done in the very room Mr. Russell used as a study. Behind the house is a large garden. Everything about the place is almost grown and the beautiful rich grey tones of colour that belong to antiquity are seen on all sides. But Mr. Russell always longed for a home by the sea.

HIS FIRST STORY.

Mr. Russell was at sea altogether about seven years, and then he tried his hand at several things. First he was placed in the office of Lloyd's with a view to his becoming a stockbroker. But that didn't answer. On his return home in the evening his father would ask him what Consols were, whether railway stock had risen or fallen, and so forth, but he cared nothing for these things. So he left the City, and went to stay for a time at Deal, where, at the age of about twenty-one, he wrote his first work, a tragedy which he called "Era Angelo." He also began writing verses, and a tragedy which was produced at one of the theatres, but which he himself admitted was "terribly crude."

HIS TASTE IN READING.

Mr. Russell once said that his only literary recreation was poetry—Shakespeare and Wordsworth chiefly. "I am," he said, "very fond of Wordsworth—I think his pictures of nature at sea and on land so splendid. Perhaps I am prejudiced in his favour as my mother was connected by marriage with the Wordsworths. But I am ready to admit that Wordsworth has his weakness as well as strength. For example, "The Excursion." If I were a magistrate, and you were brought before me for some offence, I could inflict no worse punishment on you than to sentence you to read "The Excursion right through." He read very little fiction; "but I can," he added, "still read 'Robinson Crusoe' with zest."

THE LADY WHO OWNED NIAGARA.

Dr. Farquharson, ex-M.P., in his recently published "Recollections," refers amusingly to his once having said in the House of Commons that he owned a mountain. Claudius Clear, in the "British Weekly," caps that story. His friend, Mr. George Forbes, F.R.S., who had the chief part in harnessing Niagara, tells that once a Miss Porter was travelling in Europe, and at the table d'hote her neighbour said, "Oh, if you are an American, I suppose you have seen Niagara Falls?" She turned to her inquirer, and, fixing him with her eyes, she said, "I own them!" That was an answer indeed. The Porter family long owned most of the property about Niagara.

BIG TUNNEL PROJECT.

The Canadian Northern Montreal Tunnel and Terminal Company will make application at the coming Session of the Dominion Parliament for authority to construct and operate a railway tunnel from Montreal westerly under Mount Royal with the necessary approaches and works. The advertisement bears the signature of Gerard Ruel, solicitor for Canadian Northern Railway. A reliable estimate places the cost of this work at about 25,000,000 dols. The tunnel itself will be approximately three miles long. The engineering problem involved, while seriously consider for years by the executives of other roads, has always been looked at askance.

RELIGION IN GERMANY.

The publication by the Prussian Statistical Office of the details of the census taken last year, has according to the Berlin correspondent of the "Christian World," come as an unpleasant surprise to the authorities of the Lutheran Church. The figures show that the Roman Catholic population of the country not only displays a great absolute increase but that the relative increase is also most marked. They show that not only has this increase, taken place within the last five years, but that it has marked the entire history of the forty years which have elapsed since the proclamation of the German Empire. The details are of a striking character.

SOME DETAILS.

Forty years ago, the correspondent goes on to point out, there were 649 Protestants and 336 Catholics in every thousand of the population. Last year's Census shows that at the present time the Protestants number only 618 per thousand, and that the Catholics have risen to 363. That is to say, the Catholics have risen by 27, and the Protestants decreased by 31. The Jewish population, contrary to all expictation, has relatively decreased within the last forty years. In 1871, there were 13 Jews in Prussia for every thousand of population; in 1910, there were only 10. The absolute figures at the present time are 24,830,908 Protestants, against 23,341,502 in 1905, and 14,581,604 Catholics, against 13,352,444 in 1905.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's. steamer Nurani 2870 tons Captain H. J. Crebbin, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta November 7th via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

The Hamburg-America Line steamer Soohsen, 5,068 tons, Captain R. Wagner, arrived in harbour yesterday.

The Hamburg America Line steamer Umhlati, Captain A. Jost, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban via intermediate ports, broght "A. A." Battery, R. H. A., for Umballa consisting of 4 officers, and 100 men ranks and file. The troops were landed at the Ballard yesterday and marched to the Victoria Terminus for a entrainments by the 7 p.m. passenger train from Shanghai November 8th, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Quilos, 4,942 tons, Captain A. J. Cole, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta November, 22, with a general cargo and coal.

The steamer Dumeria 1,211 tons, Captain A. W. Dixon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta November 22nd with a cargo of coal.

The Japan Line steamer Tosa Maru, 3,610 tons, Captain T. Satow, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, November 5th with a general cargo.

The City Line steamer City of Agra, 3096 tons, Captain Allan Buck arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Union Castle Line steamer Danottar Castle, 3,139 tons, Captain W. F. Stanley, sailed yesterday for Colombo, with passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3,250 tons, Captain J. Thomson, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Medina.....Capt A B M ...Chatfield Royal Navy
H M S Defence.....Capt H H Bruce Royal Navy
H M S Cochrane....Capt W E Goodenough....Royal Navy
H M S Argyll.....Capt M Clume-Sayour....Royal Navy
H M S Natal.....Capt Clement Greatorex...R Navy
H M S Highflyer...Capt James...D Dick R N Flagship
H M S Perseus.....Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr John Harvey...Special Service steamer.
H M S Fox.....Comdr Tancrid, R N.....Cruiser
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Luck .....Troopship
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr D F Vines.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 4.

Arcadia .....3713 Barcham .....London.....P & O Co
Dunrobin.....3319 Carr.....T Morrison & Co
Binnamoor .....2930 Evans .....The Captain
Gutenfels .....3557 Franziers.....W & A G & Co
Kilchattan ....2417 Emo.....
Hurst .....2997 Moody...Liverpool W & A G & Co
Madura.....1273 Logan.....M M & Co
Malda.....1250 Bamber.....M M & Co
Moleja .....6782 Wiston .....P & O Co
Norfolk .....2593 Beckley .....G Cotton and Co.
Peebles.....2731 Wallace ...T Morrison and Co.
Seirstad .....617 Larsen .....F P C & Co
Somali...4192 Cubit.....P & O Co
Virawa .....2176 Tipper.....M M and Co
Umhloti.....1398 Dent .....T Morrison and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Mac Million	2305	Shearer...			J Finlay & Co
B Devanha...	4785	Hickey...	Shanghai...	6-12	P & O Co
C&R Castalia.....	2339	Goodon...	Karachi....	7-12....	
C G Lengfield.....	2614	Hunt	Baltimore.....	R A Willis	
D & E City of Agra—	3096	Buck.....	Karachi	K Nixon and Co	
					J Finlay
H Khosrot	3410	Hannah.....		B & P S N Co	
O Abbotsford...	2351	Shalton...	Liverpool	2-12 ...	
P Scharzfels	3353	Stosshies	Hamburg...	4-12 ...	
					W & A Graham & Co
N Carunna.....	2432	Crockney ...	New York...	2-12 ...	
					W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Lord Antrim .....2773 Aiskin.....J. Finlay & Co
3 Fairley...2766 Samson...Liverpool ...W & A G & Co
4 Habsburg.....2415 Cosulich...Trieste...16-12 ...
A L S N & Co
5 Palamcotta ...2207 Cutbush..Durban.30-11 MM&Co
7 Montabello.....2770 Croft.....J. Finlay and Co.
8 Norfolk.....2806 Buckley.....
9 Chanda...3367 Tiecant.....Antwerp...5-12 M M & Co
1C&11 Ocean.....3507 Jones.....P & O Co
12 & 13 Arabia .....4198 Pulmer.....P & O Co
14 Dwarka..... 759 Moxon..... M M and Co.
15 Lhasa ..... 950 Manley...Karachi 5-12 M M & Co
16 Kinross .....2852 Dracup.....Dunkirk...
T Morrison & Co

HUWPD

Kaveri.....553 Mahomedi .....Bo S N Co.
Saharnati .....524 Ahmed.....Repairing ...Bo S N Co
Sanavati.....443 Noram .....Bo S N Co

30 ton crane

Galles .....555 Wratt .....Repairing ...
J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec	Vessels	Commanders	From
4	Dumeric	Dixon	Calcutta, Nov 22
	Nurani.....	Crebbin	Calcutta, Nov 7
	City of Agra	Buck	Liverpool, Nov 7
	Quilos	Cole	Calcutta, Nov 22
	Soohsen	Wagner	Shanghai, Nov 8
	Tosa Maru	Satow	Kobe, Nov 5

DEPARTURES.

Dec	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Danottar Castle...	Stanley	Colombo
	Westward Ho.....	Carter	Antwerp
	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi, &c
	Massilia	Thomson.....	Liverpool, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Arabia, for London, &c.
" Dwarka, for Persian Gulf.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Koerber, left Trieste on the 1st instant and is due here on the 15th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, outward bound is due to arrive here on the night of the 9th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kaesler, arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay yesterday.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co, steamer "Oceanien." from Bombay arrived at Suez, on Saturday, the 2nd December at 8 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING,

Bombay, 5th December.

391. Parades—Saturday, 9th December.
Nos 1 and 2 Companies 1 inch Aiming Rifle Practice from Middle Ground Fort. Parade at Apollo Bunder at 5 p.m. and proceed direct to Fort by Bunder boats.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
392. Musketry—Sunday 10th December 1911.
Spoon Competition at Ghat Koper.
Ranges 300 and 800 yards.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.
393. Duties—Orderly Sergeants for the week ending Sunday 10th instant :—
No 1 Company Sergt C B Banks.
No 2 Company Sergt H B Graveston.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 4.

FOR LONDON.
Arabia s—90 cwts wax, S Bhimji.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Massilia s—50 bales cotton and 1500 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.
FOR TRIESTE.
Hadsburg s—70 cwts fennelseed, P. Jethabhoy ; 500 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
Devanha s—110 bales twist, D Samoon and Co ; 83 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI:
Devanha s—42 chests opium, M Jojanand ; 12 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co ; 10 chests opium, G Sabhogmal,
FOR KOBE.
Devana s—40 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co ; 200 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co ; 30 cwts gum, M M Esabhoy.
FOR YOKOHAMA.
Devanha s—40 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co,

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price, Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125 deg. ...	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins) .	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins) ..	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York is IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Cocoia and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

The Bombay Gazette
Christmas Number,
1911.
TO BE ISSUED DEC. 15.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE CHRISTMAS LITERARY SUPPLEMENT of the "Bombay Gazette" will contain the following among other Stories:—

THE THREE NECKLACES,
By
SIR A. T. QUILLER COUCH.

THE BANKER AND THE BREACHES BUOY,
By
J. O. CUTCLIFFE HYNE.

AN AMAZING CHRISTMAS,
By
GUY THORNE.

THE MYSTERY OF AN OUT STATION,
By
EMMA BROOKE.

CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS PARTIES,
By
LADY KNIGHTLEY OF FAWSLEY.

THE CHRISTMAS OF THE WASTREL,
By
TOM GALLON.

A ROPE OF SNOW,
By
FRED M. WHITE.

THE DIAMOND BROOCH.
By
THOMAS COBB.

THE WOMAN AND THE CHILD,
By
ANNE WARNER.

THE STORM IN THE NIGHT,
By
CHARLES EDWARDES.

A WOMAN'S PRIVILEGE.
By
A MACLURE WARNOCK

SOME UNEXPLAINED GHOST STORIES,
By
CLIVE HOLLAND.

THE FAKIR'S CURSE,
By
C. B. REDFERN AND H. CARRINGTON SMITH.

THE STRANGE CONDUCT OF MR. MERRIDEW,
By
CLEM FRANKS.

THE LONE FAQIR,
By
ARDERN HULME.

JUVENILE STORIES.

THOSE DREADFUL DONNELLYS,
By
MADGE SCOTT SMITH.

Application for advertisement space should be made at once to GENERAL MANAGER.

"MINIMGRAND"

LIPP GRAND, AT THE PRICE OF A COTTAGE PIANO.

PIANOFORTE SPECIALLY BUILT FOR INDIA.

In the large field of choice offered by Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ltd., in Horizontal Grand and Upright Pianos is their collection of the

CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS.

THE
Lipp "MINIMGRAND"

possesses a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many grand pianos of much greater length. It entirely supersedes all grades of a similar length made by any maker in the world.

If you will give us the opportunity we will prove all we state.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 5th December, 1911.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

THE agitation in favour of Mr. Gokhale's Education Bill proceeds apace, but we notice it receives no influential support, and no new argument calculated to disarm opposition has been adduced by any recent speaker. On the other hand facts and figures are brought into prominence which of themselves justify the Governor-General's Council in rejecting the measure when next it comes before them. There are we find some of its supporters who argue that what is good for the West is good for the East and to these we would commend the study of Sir Roland Wilson's paper, recently read before a meeting of the East India Association, wherein compulsory education for this country is discussed in the light of Western experience. In it we are warned against the extreme gravity of the transition from a system of merely State-aided and State-inspected elementary education to one which is directly State-provided, compulsory and gratuitous. To Mr. Gokhale's enquiry "Why does India lag behind other civilised nations ?" Sir Roland has an excellent reply and declares that the mere fact that one of the legislative fashions is just now in vogue, this compulsory and gratuitous education is very insufficient proof of its being a good fashion, even for those who are now practising it, still less that it is suitable for transplantation to countries where the conditions are different. Though Mr. Gokhale lays stress on the system having been adopted by the United States Government in the Philippines, by the Government of the Crown Colony of Ceylon, and in India itself by the Gaekwar of Baroda, all these experiments are much too recent to be quoted as proved successes. The time to consider these will be after we have satisfied ourselves concerning the results of the more prolonged experiments in Britain and other advanced communities. Taking England, for example, where primary education has been compulsory since 1880, partially so since 1870, generally free since 1891 and more or less State-aided since 1832, it is profitable to consider by what stages and under what influences the present system was arrived at, and how far it can be considered a success ?

The order of development is the reverse of that in India, where for political reasons State intervention began at the top. In England—well, the development is a matter of history, and the Act of 1902, as all know, is practically the last word of Parliament on the religious difficulty as it presents itself. There, though a fourth Liberal Minister in five years is about to try his hand at the problem which has baffled his predecessors. As to the results Sir Roland Wilson quotes the fact that nearly the whole of the juvenile population between the ages of five and fourteen is kept under strict control and out of mischief during some five hours of every week-day, with the rather important exception of holidays, conduces materially to the comfort of their elders ; though it may also make us more keenly alive to the contrast during the hours when the schoolmaster's jurisdiction is in abeyance and the youngsters have the run of the streets. This may be a small matter, observes Sir Roland, but it is not altogether a small matter that the law of compulsory attendance places the child in a different and less deferential relation towards its own parents than if the choice of a school and the going to it or being kept at home depended entirely on them. Complete illiteracy is now rare in both sexes. Whereas in 1843 nearly one-third of the males and nearly one half of the females were unable to sign their own names in the marriage register, the percentage in 1903 was only 1·3 for males and 1·5 for females. "But even the first-mentioned English figures, for a period long before compulsion began, and while grants-in-aid were still very small, are far above the Indian figures of 1901, one male literate in ten, and one female in one hundred and forty-four. Thus the larger part of the present superiority of England in respect of elementary education had been already attained before, and therefore independently of, those drastic measures of taxation and compulsion on the adoption which, we are now told, that India's educational salvation depends." Sir Roland Wilson says he is quite ready to be convinced, and inclined to believe, notwithstanding the recent school-boy strikes that the life of the average English boy or girl during the age of compulsory attendance is now, on the whole, happier than was that of their parents or grandparents who escaped this compulsion. But if, and so far as, this is so, it is owing to conditions and precautions which have by no means always characterized English elementary schools, and must be very difficult to secure in India. It is very easy to make a schoolboy's life one of intense misery, and considering that to many it is destined to be the whole of life, the question is only a little less important than that of the after career of those who are not prematurely cut off. That question, the most vital of all, is unfortunately that on which it is most hopeless to get beyond more or less vague conjecture.

The cost of carrying out Mr. Gokhale's ideas has not been altogether lost light of by his friends, but it has never been adequately considered. For the United Kingdom the cost is something like thirty millions sterling a year, which on a population of forty-five millions works out at 13s. 4d. per head. For England, a democratically governed people, there is the consolation that this taxation could not be imposed unless a large proportion of the taxpayers believed in the system sufficiently to be willing to pay their share rather than have the expenditure reduced. In India, autocratically governed, there can be no such presumption; and, said Sir Roland Wilson, "Mr. Gokhale himself understands this so well that he proceeds with extreme caution and seems practically to leave it open to the different authorities concerned to refuse to spend more than they deem they can well afford. But the lesson of our experience is that educational expenditure, once started, on however small a scale, cannot be stopped just when it is financially inconvenient without making matters worse than if it had never begun." Sir Roland makes a point of the amount of suffering and permanent injury caused to children while England was buying its experience, it taking school authorities thirty years to find out that it is no use trying to teach a hungry child. There is no indication in Mr. Gokhale's Bill as to how this useless torture is to be prevented. There is neither any provision for free meals at the school, nor any clause compelling the parent to see that the child is properly fed before he goes to school. Nor can there ever be, especially as castes antipathetic to one another must be educated together. But the more we consider Indian compulsory education in the light of English experience the more fully convinced we are that the passage of Mr. Gokhale's Bill would be a greater evil than that it seeks to remove. The rigidity of caste superadded to the natural repulsion between the refined and unrefined and to the vast religious differences of the people alone would render it futile, however much Government might endeavour to make its working successful.

ARE ACCIDENTS HEREDITARY ?

ACCIDENTS, especially on the hunting field, seem to be hereditary in the Beresford family whose head the young Marquess of Waterford has just come to a tragic end, most probably on account of one such. It is rightly recalled that his father the fifth Marquess died a similar death, but it is not quite accurate to state that his great grandfather also was the victim of an accident, for the latter nobleman, the second Marquess died a natural death in 1826. It was the third Marquess, a son of this last and brother of the fourth whose grandson was the late Marquess, that was killed on 29th March, 1859, by a fall from his horse at Corbally on his estate in Waterford. The third Marquess had previously, in 1842, also met with an accident whilst driving through his grounds at Curraghmore. He escaped on this occasion, but his wife whom he had married only a few days before and who was with him in the carriage was severely cut and bruised. His wife however long survived him and became well known at the court of Queen Victoria who admired her good qualities. She came out to India for a time with Lady Canning, the wife of the Governor-General, and the late Augustus Hare has commemorated both of them in his beautiful *Lives of Two Good Women*. The late Marquess's father, was killed in an accident like his uncle on his Curraghmore estate on 23rd October, 1895, at the age of 51. The Marquesses of Waterford are not very long-lived, the first Marquess only lived beyond his sixtieth year, all the others dying long before that. The nobleman just dead was only thirty-six. Lord Charles Beresford, the well-known naval man and fighting politician is as an uncle of the late Marquess. Another uncle was the late Lord William Beresford, wellknown in India as Military Secretary to four Viceroys including Lords Ripon and Dufferin. He had the hunting instincts of the Beresford family strong him and also inherited their liability to horse accidents, having met with several, some rather severe, though his death in 1900 was not due to any such, Lord Waterford's mother also came from a sporting family, the Dukes of Beaufort. Her father, the eighth Duke edited the well known Badminton Library of works on sport, himself contributing the volumes on Hunting, Racing, Driving and Steeplechasing. Death by accident seems to be hereditary in some families. Besides the Beresfords we can point to the Howards, a family well-known in India and Bombay in the last generation. Mr. Edward Howard, our first Director of Public Instruction, as is well known, was killed by an accident on the Ghauts at Khandala. His brother, William, a distinguished member of the Bombay Bar of former days, died at home by an accident on the hunting field, and his son some years ago went to sea in his yacht and was never heard of again.

NEW TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

MAJOR LEONARD ROGERS, of the Indian Medical Service, has read before the clinical section of the Royal Society of Medicine an account of the new method by which he has been treating cholera in India for the last four years, and which he introduced last August with astonishingly good results at the cholera hospital at Palermo. In India, as he says, the statistics show that previously to the use of this method, the mortality was 59·6 per cent. among natives. It has been reduced to 23 per cent. Major Rogers considered that it ought to be reducible to 20, and after he left the Palermo hospital, the authorities treated 54 severe cases with a mortality of only 15. Major Rogers copes with the disease in two ways. He attacks the toxins in the intestine by giving permanganates —calcium and potassium—by the mouth, and replenishes the depleted blood stream by injecting into the veins a hypertonic salt solution. This acts mechanically by increasing the volume of the blood, and physiologically by tending to attract fluid—owing to the osmotic pressure set up—from the intestine into the blood. Hitherto it has been customary to inject a hypertonic solution, a practice the author regards as dangerous. Speaking of his method the author said : "I venture to hope that the application in the future of the lessons I learnt at Palermo will do something still further to lessen the death-rate of cholera. That cases will still be met with of too virulent a nature or coming too late under observation to be saved from a fatal termination it is useless to deny. Nevertheless these should be quite exceptional in previously healthy subjects, who are neither old nor extremely young, and who come under treatment at a fairly early period of the disease. In such I think the recovery rate should be fully 80 per cent."

CROP FAILURE IN RUSSIA.

FROM St. Petersburg we learn that at a recent sitting of the Duma, the Premier replying to various interpellations regarding the failure of the crops said the territory affected by the failure of crops extended to twenty governments, of which twelve were suffering throughout and the rest partially. Of the inhabitants of the affected territory, eight millions were in need of relief. Relief measures would require 120,000,000 roubles (£12,000,000), of which 32,000,000 roubles would be covered locally, the State coming forward with 88,000,000 roubles. One-half of the necessary supplies had already been despatched to the stricken districts. The relief funds would be devoted to the purchase of corn and cattle fodder and to the undertaking of public works, the erection of soup kitchens and food stations, and the provision of medical relief. While actual famine had nowhere appeared to any considerable extent, the sanitary condition of the people gave rise to anxiety. The Government had ordered lower rates to be charged for the movement of workpeople and the transport of cattle from the bad harvest districts to others, where there had been no failure, and for the conveyance of oilcake and fodder, barley, hay, and straw. Greater credit facilities and the suspension of direct taxes also formed part of the Government's relief programme.

YESTERDAY at 3-30 p. m. from the Marquis of Crewe, Secretary of State for India, accompanied by H. E. the Governor and Mr. Sprott, Chairman of the Port Trust, visited the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. Afterwards the party proceeded to the clock viewed the great bas in—the Hughes Dock and the Entrance Lock of which His Majesty laid the foundation stone during his visit as Prince of Wales.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 24th ultimo, left Aden, at 3 a. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Friday next.

THE 1912 competitions for the Ambulance Challenge Shields presented for competition amongst the Railways and Volunteer Corps of India by His Majesty the King-Emperor as Grand Prior of the Order of St. John, will be held at Lucknow in February next on a date to be notified later. The competition for the St. John Ambulance Brigade Challenge Cup will be held on the day immediately following the Challenge Shields competitions. The only qualification for competitors in the Soield competitions is that they must hold the first Aid certificate of the St. John Ambulance Association. Competitors for the Challenge Cup must be members of a recognised Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

AN extraordinary price was realised at an auction for a copy of the first edition of Lord Bacon's "Religious Meditations." The price paid was £1,950, and as the book weighed only 2oz., the cost to the purchaser was nearly £1,000 per oz.

A NEW metal has been discovered in British Columbia in platinum-bearing rocks in the Kootendy district. It belongs to the platinum group of metals, and will be of great value for industrial purposes. The new metal has been named canadium.

AT Kivian, in West Virginia, on Nov. 19, an explosion due to coal dust wrecked the Bottom Creek coal mine and entombed 14 colliers. Four men were brought to the surface, and the part of the mine in which the others are has been located, but signals have elicited no response from them.

SIR George Reid, High Commissioner of Australia, has written a letter to the "Westminster Gazette" in which he expresses his appreciation of an article in that journal defending Australia from charges of ill-treating her aborigines. Sir George Reid, in the course of his letter, quotes the reply made by the late Mr. Batchelor, Commonwealth Minister for External Affairs, to the deputation which waited upon him on March 2, regarding the protection of aborigines and the establishment of native reserves.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

RAIN SHORTAGE.

Immigration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, Nov. 20.

IN consequence of the general shortage of rainfall during October, the outlook at the end of the month was by no means so favourable as at the close of September, and a good rainfall was urgently required. Reports show that feed was rather scanty throughout all districts, and was fast drying up, while in many places the water supply was getting low. In spite of adverse weather, however stock, for the most part, had maintained fair condition. From Port Elliston a good percentage of lambs was reported, but in the South-East some losses of sheep and cattle, owing to fluke and worms, were sustained. The crops for the most part were strong and healthy-looking, but were beginning to show the effect of the dry season. Frosts retarded growth over the southern hills, and in parts of the South-East, and in the Pinnaroo district only light wheat yields were anticipated. In the northern portion of the Upper North agricultural areas, were the season had been exceedingly dry, the harvest prospects were not good, and it was expected that in some hundreds a poor wheat return would be gathered. In the fruit-growing districts round Clare and Waikerie, the orchards and vineyards gave promise of good yields, but on the southern hills and in the South-East the potato crops were much damaged by frosts. In the Angaston apiaries it was found necessary to feed the bees and even then there was a heavy mortality in some hives. In the outlying pastoral country, the outlook was unpromising, and pastoralists were anxiously expecting a good rain to save the situation. Owing to shortage on surface waters, as much as to scarcity of feed, almost all stock were low in condition.

FORESTS.

The annual report by Mr. W. Gill, the Conservator of Forests, states that 466,645 trees were planted during the year ended June 30, 1911, of which 433,085, or 92 3-4 per cent., are now living, which is a very satisfactory record for operations extending over 1,000 acres. Penola reserve claims pride of place with 96 1-2 per cent.; Wanilla comes next with 96 1-4 per cent.—the number there, however, is but small—while Kuitpo comes third with 95 3-4 per cent.; and Wirrabara fourth with 92 3-4 per cent.; Mount Molntyre, with 92 1-4 per cent., is encouraging, as the majority of the trees there are valuable species from New South Wales and promise very well; while Mount Burr, with 91 per cent, is excellent considering the number planted there. The two lowest are Ayers, with 87 1-2 per cent., and Parilla, with 80 3-4 per cent., but the former is good, considering the fact that in that northern district drying winds so constantly occur—as they are ever a menace to the welfare of the young trees. The Parilla returns is also satisfactory when the variability of condition to which the Pinnaroo district is subjected is remembered. The demand for cases from the Wirrabara forest mill was brisk last year. Local fruitgrowers took 12,759 apple export cases, and the Renmark Fruit Packing Union bought 10,000 28-lb. cases and 10,000 56-lb. cases for various fruits ; in addition to which a number of butter boxes were sold, with a satisfactory return to the revenue. On June 30, 1911, the numbers of trees in stock, including those reserved for departmental planting, was as follows :—Belair nursery, 149,675; Bundaleer, 235,611 ; Kapunda, 111,300; Kuitpo, 99, 100; Mount Brown. 7,220; Mount Burr, 221,000; Mount Gambier, 179,305; Penola, 83,000; Wanilla, 69,598; Wirrabara, 101,900; total, 1,257,709. During the 29 years in which the custom of distributing trees gratis has prevailed 7,986,351 trees have been given to 39,011 persons."

FREEHOLD LAND.

While he was speaking in the House of Assembly on the Crown Lands Bill, which, among other provisions, seeks to stop the further sale of Crown lands, the Hon. L. O'Loughlin remarked that a freehold did not always increase in value. He went on to state that he had bought a piece of land about 12 years ago for £26, and since then he had to pay taxes on it, although it was now worth anything. He had tried to get rid of it, but he had always failed, for none of his friends would accept, although he offered it to them free of cost. "I'll take it on those terms," interjected the Treasurer. "All right, that is a bargain," responded Mr. O'Loughlin, "and there are plenty of witnesses. I shall feel relieved to get rid of it." The Attorney-General enquired whether there was anything owing on the land, and Mr. O'Loughlin answered, "No all rates and taxes are paid right up to date." The Premier, anxious to know whether or not the Treasurer had secured a good thing, asked—"Where is it?" A loud laugh ensued when Mr. O'Loughlin explained that it was a township block at Tarcoola. "Like the Premier," he continued. "I take a great interest in mining, but as I was Minister of Mines when the Tarcoola 'boom' was in progress. I could not hold any shares. So I thought I would buy some land in the place." The Premier remarked cheerfully. "Oh, the Treasurer will be all right. The transcontinental railway will run through Tarcoola soon." Mr. Burgoyne caused amusement by pointing out that the Treasurer in his capacity as Minister of lands, could surrender the land to himself and take it up again on a perpetual lease afterwards. Subsequently Mr. Peake bantered the Treasurer on the fact that although he was seeking to prohibit the further sale of Crown and he was eager to snap up what he thought to be a bargain when it came his way. "He is likely to hear more about this, I expect," ventured the Premier playfully, and in the same vein Mr. O'Loughlin said, "I hope he'll stick to his bargain," Mr. Homburg remarked. "There were plenty of witnesses."

THE RUSH OF IMMIGRANTS.

A deputation of the leading emigration agents of Great Britain waited upon Sir George Reid (High Commissioner for Australia), to complain of their inability, to find shipping accommodation for all the emigrants offering to go to the Commonwealth. They stated that many who had been accepted as emigrants had given up farms or situations, and were now being subjected to loss, because they were unable to get away. The Agents-General for the States had done everything in their power to secure additional passenger space, and the Agents-General for Victoria, Western Australia, and Queensland had determined not to accept any more applications until those persons already chosen had been shipped to their destinations. The deputation urged that if further ships were not made available, Sir George Reid should stop advertising the advantages of Australia.

Sir George refused to comply with the request, as the matter was one which belonged to the Agents-General. He promised to see if anything could be done to increase the number of berths available for emigrants.

Regarding the cabled news that owing to the inability of immigrants to find shipping accommodation from Great Britain to Australia, many who had been accepted as desirable immigrants, and who had given up their farms, situations, and homes had been unable to get away, the Prime Minister (Mr. Fisher) to-day said it was satisfactory to note that it was now a question of getting ships to bring out the people who wanted to come to Australia. That showed clearly the accuracy of that statement that as times improved people would discover that Australia had much to offer, and as they discovered what returns they would get by coming they would want to come in numbers.

Asked whether the Government intended to meet the situation by providing ships, Mr. Fisher said that was a question on which the Minister of External Affairs would advise the Cabinet, but certainly all desirable enquiries would be made on November 15. The Coolgardie, which arrived landed 49 immigrants who left London on the ill-fated steamer Papanui for Melbourne 13 weeks ago. Some of them possess a fair amount of capital, one man having £4.50 ; another £1,350 and a third £1,000. The newcomers state that they lost the bulk of their belongings on the burning steamer, owing to the obstacles which, they allege, were put in their way as far as rescue work was concerned. It is probable, they state, that action will be taken against the steamer's owner for compensation for detention and the loss of their effects.

SCENES IN NEW SOUTH WALES ASSEMBLY.

One phase of the action in which J. Perry, M.L.A., is suing the speaker of the Legislative Assembly (Mr. Willis) and the Sergeant-at-Arms (Mr. Christie) for heavy damages for assault and imprisonment was decided by the Full Court on Friday, in favour of the plaintiff. Mr. Perry's complaint is the outcome of one of the many scenes of disorder which occurred in the Legislative Assembly the day after Mr. Willis had been placed in the Chair. The Speaker took exception, so it is set out, to Mr. Perry leaving the Chamber with his hat on and without bowing to him (the Speaker) as the Standing Orders require, at the same time calling on other members to follow. The Speaker thereupon ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring Mr. Perry back, and he then admonished him. This according to the plaintiff amounted to assault and imprisonment. When the case first came on for hearing, the defendants pleaded, first not guilty, and secondly that the plaintiff was brought back in order to prevent further disorder, and that had he not been brought back the disorder would probably have increased and the sitting terminated in disorder. To the second plea the plaintiff demurred or objected, and the merits of the plea and objection were what the Full Court looked into. It has found that the second plea or second line of defence set up by the defendants is bad.

The position now is, therefore, that the first plea of not guilty stands, and the case goes to a Judge and jury as if it had never been before the Court at all. The defendants, of course, when it does go before the Court, will have to find another second line of defence, or rely on the simple plea of not guilty. The Full Court in effect held that although the Speaker had power to cause a member's removal from the Chamber for disorderly conduct, he had no power to bring him back and punish him, and that an offending person having left the cause of the disorder, so far as he was concerned, was removed and the Speaker no longer had any authority over him.

VICTORIAN POLITICS.

There has been a general understanding for some time past in Victoria State political circles that the Premier (Mr. Murray) intended sooner or later to retire from the leadership of the Ministry in favour of the Treasurer (Mr. Watt). Mr. Murray has never made any pretence of an affection for the busy, strenuous life of a Premier. The opportunity to seize this highest office in the State arose, and he took it, but now that he has held it for three years he has made it known that he will be happy, with just as much haste as decency will permit, to resign the position and return to the peaceful ways of private life. It is admitted, however, that he has been influenced not a little in coming to the determination to retire by his friendship for Mr. Watt and his appreciation of the great political ability and administrative industry which his colleague has displayed during the life of the Ministry. Mr. Murray claims that the onerous duties of leadership require the activity of a man of fewer years. Nothing is known regarding the date of Mr. Murray's approaching retirement from the office of Premier, and he himself would not discuss the subject. It is understood, however, that it will not take place immediately.

There has also been a general belief for some time past that the Minister for Public Works (Mr. Bailleu) who is now on his way back to Victoria from a visit to England, also intends to resign his portfolio, although his colleagues in the Ministry have as yet received no intimation of the fact.

It is understood that Mr. Murray has under consideration an unofficial offer from the Ministry of the appointment to the position of Victorian Agent-General in London, in succession to Sir John Taverner, the term of whose last appointment to the office expires early next year. Mr. Murray is not believed to covet this position, and he may, therefore refuse that offer. In that case it is rumoured that he may accept appointment to the chairmanship of the reconstructed Harbour Trust, or of the proposed Main Roads Board. Many of his friends, however, think that Mr. Murray will not take any other public office when he retires from the Premiership, but will remain in Parliament as member for Warrnambool.

The Premier's retirement carries with it the resignation of his Ministry. It is possible, therefore, if not probable, that the change of leadership will be accompanied by a considerable alteration in the personnel of the Cabinet.

A.

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

Donation by the Aga Khan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CORONATION DURBAR, DEC. 2.

The following telegrams have been exchanged between H. H. the Aga Khan and H. H. the Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga :—

"Permit me to congratulate you and the Hindu sister community on the success of your University. Please accept the humble donation of rupees five thousand for the Hindu University. I wish it success.—Aga Khan."

"In the name of the Hindu community, I thank Your Highness for the generous donation which you have been pleased to announce, and I hope to return the compliment when I have the good fortune of visiting Aligarh by asking Your Highness and the Mahomedan community to accept rupees twenty thousand as my humble contribution to the cause of Mahomedan education. Let us both, Hindus and Mahomedans, pray to God that we remain united with each other steadfast to our loyalty to our Gracious Sovereign, and while ever zealous in the cause of education ever faithful to the respective creeds of our great ancestors.—Maharajah, Darbhanga."

POLICE OFFICER'S SUDDEN DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, DEC. 4.

Mr. Arthur James Ferguson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Travancore State, was found dead in bed here yesterday morning at St. Marks Hotel. He was ailing from acute phthisis and had come to Bangalore on two months leave with his wife. The funeral took place at Ooscoor Road Cemetery last evening. The Rev. Bull, Chaplain of St. Marks, officiated.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CORONATION DURBAR, DEC. 4.

Brigadier-General Headlam, General Staff Branch, is granted leave for two months and twenty-two days.

Capt. Massey, 12th Pioneers, is appointed to the Burma Military Police.

Lieutenant Neswothy, R. E., has been placed on duty with the Public Works Department in connection with the Delhi Durbar.

Major H. Morsice, 47th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Tynemouth, is posted to No. 73 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery at Barisal.

Capt. E. G. Powles, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to No. 75 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Bombay, from the Home Establishment.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his commission by Lieutenant F. B. Humphreys, Royal West Kent Regiment.

Captain T. W. Shephard, 2nd Battalion, Liverpool Regiment, is appointed Adjutant of the 7th Battalion, Liverpool Regiment Territorial Force.

Approval has been given to the promotion of Sergeant Major J. Horrocks, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, to the rank of Quartermaster.

According to a Paris contemporary, the whip has become a motor accessory in Germany. Motorists have discovered that animals on the highway show a contempt for the warning horn, and make no attempt to get out of the way of the car, but they resp

ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

PRESS COMMENT.

"Happy Auguries for the Tour."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 4.

The *Standard*, this morning, says that the splendour of Their Majesties' reception in Bombay, and the spontaneous display of popular sentiment, are happy auguries for the success of the tour.

The *Daily Telegraph* says the welcome will warm the heart of every loyal subject throughout the Dominions and is indicative of the general appreciation of the honour done to India by the King visiting India first, before any of the daughter nations.

The *Morning Post* says the least imaginative must be stirred by the brilliant opening of this great solemn act in the drama of Empire.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

The Bombardment of Mocha.

PERIM, DEC. 4.

During the bombardment of Mocha, one man was killed and one wounded. Two dhows were also sunk, and a few huts burned.

Afterwards a cruiser sank twelve dhows and bombarded Dubab, where there are 1,250 Turks with five guns. Three soldiers were slightly wounded at Sheikh Said.

TWO-POWER STANDARD.

German View of British Naval Construction.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

A telegram from Berlin states that the influential Conservative newspaper *Die Post* is of opinion that Britain and not Germany has reached the end of her tether in the matter of naval construction. The paper questions whether Britain would be able to carry out the principle of two keels to one if Germany were to lay down four or five capital ships yearly, unless Britain enlisted foreigners or adopted conscription.

THE CONGO REFORMS.

A Socialist Indictment.

BRUSSELS, DEC. 4.

The Socialist leader, M. Vandervelde, has introduced a Bill into the Chamber, providing for a Parliamentary enquiry into the enforcement of reforms in the Congo. M. Vandervelde has published a statement containing a formidable indictment of the manner in which the reforms are being carried out. He declares that flogging is practised, that laws are laxly administered, that there are irregularities in the Catholic missions, and that natives are allowed to manufacture liquor without punishment.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

M.C.C. Defeats Queensland.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

A message from Brisbane states that Hitch, of the M.C.C. team, is ill in bed owing to a strain in the groin, and that he will not be able to play in the match against the eleven of Australia, beginning on December 8th.

LATER.

The weather was warm and the sky overcast when the match between M. C. C. Queensland was resumed to-day. This attendance was small.

A terrific thunderstorm on Saturday night, accompanied by a tropical downpour, had rendered the wicket tricky. Queensland carried their score to 124, Foster taking six for thirty-one and Barnes four for forty-nine.

The M. C. C. hit off 140 runs necessary for victory for the loss of three wickets, Mead scoring 54 not out.

The M. C. C. thus won by seven wickets.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

The death is announced of Canon Teignmouth Shore.

[The Rev. Thomas Teignmouth Shore was born in Dublin, in 1841, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he gained Gold Medals for oratory and for English composition in the College Historical Society. He was a graduate of Oxford and entered Holy Orders as Curate of St. Jude's, Chelsea. He subsequently became Curate of Kensington and of St. Peter's, Vere St., during the incumbency of Frederick Maurice. From 1873 to 1890 he was incumbent of Berkeley Chapel Mayfair and from 1878 to 1881 Honorary chaplain to Queen Victoria. From 1881 to 1901 he was Chaplain in Ordinary and from 1901 to 1910 held the same post to the late King Edward. He was religious instructor to King Edward's daughters and prepared them for confirmation. He was a recipient of the Jubilee commemoration medal, the Coronation medal and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, the Alice Order of Hesse from the Grand Duke and Knight of the Royal Order of the Crown of Prussia conferred by the German Emperor. He had been Chaplain-in-Ordinary to King George V. since 1910 and Canon of Worcester since 1891. His publications were mainly religious and his chief recreation was foreign travel. The late Canon Shore's eldest son, Mr. W. Teignmouth Shore, is a distinguished journalist and novelist, and another son is a member of the Oxford University Mission to Calcutta.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 4.

The P. and O. steamer "Salsette", with the English mails of 24th ult., left for Bombay, at 3 a. m. to-day and the steamer "Malwa" at the same time with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* learns that two officers, Lieutenant Harford, R. F. A., Karachi, and Major Benwell are bringing out to India a first class British aeroplane (Bristol) which they propose to place at the disposal of the Military authorities.

PERSIAN CRISIS.

Movements of Russian Troops.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TEHERAN, DEC. 4.

Two thousand Russian troops have arrived at a place, thirty miles south of Resht, and a further 200 at Kasvin, where they disarmed the local Persian militia.

Twenty-five others have arrived at Teheran to reinforce the Russian Legation guard.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

The *Daily Mail* states that a detachment of Indian troops, proceeding to Ispahan, were yesterday attacked by brigands and that a native officer was killed.

LATER.

The *Times* to-day says that the occupation of Teheran, may be only a matter of days. The journal considers that disappearance is the only service Mr. Shuster could still render his Persian clients. Anglo-Russian co-operation, says the *Times*, was never more indispensable than at present.

The *Times* absolutely confides in the sincerity of Russian assurances that military intervention is only temporary, but says that some form of Government is necessary to enable Russia to carry out the assurances.

The *Times* trusts that it will be possible to establish a practical Government with the boy Shah remaining on the throne on lines devised in a generous spirit by British and Russian statesmanship.

THE RISING IN CHINA.

Independence of Mongolia Declared.

PEKING, DEC. 4.

The independence of Mongolia has been declared at Urga, where the Chinese officials have been dismissed.

NANKING, DEC. 4.

The Tartar city has been sacked and burned with the permission of the authorities.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

The training cruiser for Chinese officers, the "Yinawei," built at Barrow, which is specially equipped with the most varied machinery and armaments, has completed her trials, which were most successful. The vessel attained, a speed of 21½ knots.

HONGKONG, DEC. 4.

Two hundred men of the Yorkshire Regiment have been ordered to embark for Hankow.

THE STRANDED S.S. "KUALA."

Plundered by the Natives.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

A Lloyd's message from Aden states that the vessel's crew have left the "Kuala," Dundee, for Singapore which was reported on the 25th ultimo, to be off Socotra on the rocks. Everything that could be removed has been plundered, and only the hull remains.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.

Two Scottish By-Elections Caused.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

Mr. W. Hunter, Solicitor-General for Scotland, has been appointed to a Scotch judgship. He will be replaced by Mr. A. M. Anderson, M. P.

The appointments involve two by-elections.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

Death of Capt. Hutchins.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, DEC. 4.

The General Officer commanding the Abor expedition telegraphed from Rotung on December 2nd that he had been unable to telegraph on the previous day owing to the line having been cut. The day was spent in road making and in attempts to get cable across the Dihong river so as to get troops across by raft. A line was got across on the evening of December 3rd so that the river can now be crossed by rafts if necessary. A follower was wounded on the night of December 3rd by an arrow thrown into Camp. On 3rd December a reconnaissance was made towards Kekar Monnying where a number of the enemy were visible. Two companies of 2nd Gurkhas joined the main Column on December 2nd having marched from Mishingvia Kalel. The Officer commanding the lines of communications wires from Kobo on December 3rd that Capt. A. M. Hutchins, Lakimpur Military Police, died at Dibrugarh of pneumonia on that day.

DIBRUGARH, DEC. 4.

Captain Hutchins, Asisstant Commandant, Lakhimpur Military Police, died in the Base Hospital yesterday morning from pneumonia contracted at Mishing. He was buried yesterday afternoon with full Military honours, the 11th Mahrattas provided band and the firing party. Lakhimpur Military Police lined the route to the cemetery. The deceased is the district British Officer to be a victim in the Abor campaign and was well known in the district having been stationed in Dibrugarh for over two years and was an extremely popular officer. The funeral was largely attended by the European population. Captain Hutchins was the first to go up the Dihong after the massacre of Mr. Williamsen's party. From that time until the advance of the present expedition he underwent all the hardships of campaign in the hills during the raise.

BAKR-ID FESTIVAL.

Quiet Celebrations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 3.

The Bakr-Id festival yesterday passed off very quietly and nothing untoward has occurred to mar the tranquility of the city. The Police Commissioner and a large number of police officers and men were present at the Armenian Street Mosque till the *Korbani* was finished.

CORONATION DURBAR, DEC. 3.

The Bakr-Id was celebrated in Delhi yesterday morning, and a vast crowd assembled at the Juma Masjid and Idga to offer Id prayers. Prayers were offered for the King. The Central India Mahomedans had their prayers in the camp of the Nawab of Jaora. The Police arrangements were excellent and no disturbances took place anywhere.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Free and Compulsory Education.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COR. DURBAR, DEC. 4.

The Mahomedan Educational Conference began its session at Delhi this morning in a pavilion outside the Ajmere Gate. The pictures of the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, the Sultan of Turkey and the late Sir Syed Ahmed were displayed. There was a large gathering, Hari Qul Mulkhakim Ajmal Khan Saheb of Delhi, as Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates and referred to the Imperial Durbar and the proposed Moslem University. In the unavoidable absence of the Aga Khan, the Nawab Imdad-ul-Mulk was elected President. He put the following resolution from the chair which was carried by acclamation:—

"That this conference representing as it does the entire Mislem community of India deems its privilege to offer its most loyal and respectful welcome to Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of India whose august presence in India and at Delhi on the auspicious occasion of their Coronation is the source of real joy and happiness to their subjects and is pregnant with results of everlasting good to his country and earnestly prays to God Almighty for the long life and prosperity of the Sovereign and his Imperial Consor who have so completely won the hearts of the people by their royal grace and unique benevolence."

The Aga Khan's speech was then communicated to the meeting and read by Mr. Shaukat Ali. The speech referred to the forthcoming visit of Their Imperial Majesties and the Durbar, and then dealt with the educational problems. Referring to the latter he said :—"No great task has ever succeeded without great sacrifices on the part of its promoters. Our deserts will be in proportion to our sacrifices. I am glad to see that we have among us men who realise this fact and accordingly congratulate you all on the initial success of your undertaking so ably and so tactfully engineered by my esteemed friend the Raja Saheb of Mahmudabad. I beg of princess and peasants and all the well-wishers of Islam who have most generously promised to contribute to the funds of the University to be so good as to send in their subscriptions at once. There is no time to lose. Our position and our hopes are trembling in the balance. They depend upon our finances. I need hardly say that I find myself in hearty agreement with the principle and details connected with the arrangement of the constitution. I must also fearlessly assert that according to my humble opinion we must not be unnecessarily jealous of giving a little more power of supervision to the Chancellor. For one thing that I am quite certain of is that the influence of the head of the Government of India will certainly be exercised for the improvement of the standard of education and that is perhaps the greatest need of the University. I have more than once expressed my opinion that in addition to the University we must establish first class provincial colleges to be affiliated to the great University and prepare men of learning who may by and by take rank as savants and espable teachers in the University. While advocating the system of higher education, I must also draw your attention to the absolute necessity of a sound system of primary education. It is the duty of the Government to supply primary education to the masses which is beyond the means and scope of voluntary efforts in any civilized country. I am glad to say that the Government have expressed themselves in favour of free primary education and are anxious to do what they can in the matter. I am also delighted that enlightened public opinion has so unmistakably pronounced itself in favour of compulsory universal eduestion. Gentlemen, believe me no country can ever flourish or make its mark as a nation as long as the principle of compulsory education is absent. The colossal ignorance of the Indian masses militates against uniting them as a nation and the ideal of a united nation is an ideal which we must constantly cherish and keep before us making every endeavour for its realization. I firmly believe that primary education should be free and compulsory and that it should be so devised that its benefit may extend equally to the minorities as well as the majorities of the Indian communities. Primary education must be free from all and any taint of invidious distinction between one category of poverty and another. Gentlemen nothing would be more fatal than forcing the parents of going through an inquisition of their income. Again it is equally necessary that proper safeguards are provided in regard to the teaching of their own languages to the minorities who should receive an equitable treatment in this important respect. I beg of you to realize fully that the system of primary education unless it is free and compulsory and provides a safeguard for teaching your vernacular will injure your community more than any other. You stand to gain more by carrying out the principle of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Bill than any other section of the people in India provided the car is taken in the readjustment of the details It is not only as a Moslem that I heartily support the movement. I have frequently emphasised the urgent need for technical and commercial education, and I entertaid greet hopes from the University which may develop into a great centre of scientific teaching together with moral and humanitarian training. We should take a lesson from Japan. If we make such sacrifices as Japan did during the periods of its regeneration or the same sacrifices which the Prussian made after Jena when they were humbled to the dust. We may be certain of our regeneration."

The Nawab Imdad Ul Mulk delivered a long presidential address.

The Maharajah of Gaekwar rose and thanked the Conference for thecordiality of reception and expressed his great sympathy with the Moslem Convocation and Education movement. His Highness dwelt upon the unity among all classes and creeds and pointed that it was essential for national advancement. The Conference adjourned for afternoon prayers.

EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS IN THE EAST.

The Church Missionary Society has issued a pamphlet in which are detailed the projects of the Society in the sphere of education in Japan, China and India in the coming year. The Educational Committee, of which the Dean of Westminster (Bishop Ryle) is chairman, includes also the Rev. Lord William Cecil, the Dean of Canterbury, and the Head Masters of Eton and Rugby. The Society have always felt that the work of offering the natives with whom their missionaries come in contact an enlightened system of education is among the chief of their responsibilities, as it is believed that the path of education will lead most naturally to Christianity. Consequently they have in mind a large extention of their already wide system of schools and colleges. The pamphlet points out that the Society is to-day responsible for 2,897 colleges and schools, educating some 183,700 pupils, and it is also more or less responsible for, and concerned in, a further number of elementary vernacular schools partially dependent upon it. The spread of Western civilisation and knowledge in the Far East has inevitably brought with it mental unrest. Thoughtful men have come to attach a high value to the benefits of education, and the spread of education has inculcated a growing dissatisfaction with the old creeds and traditions. When it is remembered that in Eastern countries, and most of all in India, religion is the keynote of native thought, it becomes obvious how important a part religion must play in any system of instruction. The Society are deeply impressed with this fact and also with the urgent need of making every effort to provide the opportunities which the new trend of thought in the Far East demands. The projects sketched in the pamphlet which they have issued embrace not only India, China, and Japan, but also Persia and Western Equatorial Africa. In undertaking the responsibilities which these schemes entail the Society have the cordial support of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and also of a large number of representative laymen, a gratifying feature being the interest shown by men who have previously taken little part in mission work, but who have been impressed by the importance of the projects laid before them by the Society.

A corporal of artillery named Deschamps was on Nov. 18, convicted of stealing a mitrailleuse of new design and selling it to Germany. He was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOV. 17.

On the motion for the adjournment of the House of Commons shortly before midnight on Monday, the attention of the Government was directed to the slander by Mr. Wilfrid Blunt upon the British Army in his recent book, "Gordon at Khartoum." The announcement made by Colonel Seely, Under-Secretary for War, in reply, indicated that he would make representations to the Lord Chancellor with a view to the removal of Mr. Blunt from the Commission of the Peace if it were possible to bring that about. Mr. Hunt (U.) brought forward the complaint of five ex-soldiers who served Queen Victoria at the battle of Abu Klea, protesting against the statement made by Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, published in his recent book, "Gordon at Khartoum." Mr. Blunt used these words : "These English soldiers are mere murderers. What are they ? A mongrel scum of thieves from Whitechapel and Seven Dials. . . . I desire in my heart to see every man of Stewart's host butchered in their turn and sent to hell."

Mr. Blunt was supposed to be an Englishman as well as a British subject, and the House would observe that he not only wanted to kill them in this world, but damn them in the next. It was worse than the accusation of the slaughter of 10,000 children in South Africa, made by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was perfectly true. If possible, some notice ought to be taken of Mr. Blunt's statements. British soldiers should not be exposed to abuse of this sort, which was not only hopelessly untrue but very disgraceful. He understood that the writer was a magistrate for Sussex, and also a Deputy-Lieutenant. If the Government had the power to do so, he certainly thought the writer should be removed from the Commission of the Peace, and no longer be a Deputy-Lieutenant,

"AN ABOMINABLE SLANDER."

Colonel Seely (Under-Secretary for War) replied that it might have been thought better to treat the abominable slander to which the hon. member had referred with the contempt it deserved. The statement was that the British soldiers who fought at Abu Klea were murderers, and the writer had accused the whole class of soldiers of being scum recruited from our great cities. With regard to the Egyptian campaign, not one shadow or scintilla of proof had ever been attempted of any allegation of cruelty on the part of our troops. Before these absurd and ridiculous words were printed, nobody had ever suggested that our troops at Abu Klea were guilty of inhuman conduct. This person accused the British soldier of being poor. The British and Irish soldier was very often a poor man, but if he had the drawback of poverty, he had also in abundant measure the merits which the poor of Britain and Ireland had. Every official report testified to the good conduct of our soldiers in the field. The British soldier had proved in battle that he was quick to forgive his enemies—more so, perhaps, than any soldier the world had ever known. He was tenderly generous to a fault, and a man loved to women, and a man who loved and was beloved by every little child. This man, who was traduced to-day, however poor he might be, could not be described as the scum of the earth. If he might be permitted to say it, he was the salt of the earth. (Hear, hear). He supposed that House would not wish to take any further notice of this vile accusation of a man knowing nothing to the facts, against a class of men who, in order that he migh sit in luxury and write these lines, had suffered, and fought, and died for their country.

SEVERE CONDEMNATION.

On the particular point that Mr. Hunt had raised, as to whether it was possible to take disciplinary action against him, he said nothing. If it were possible that he should be removed from the Commission of the Peace, or any other post, he had no doubt that everyone would be only too glad, and he would certainly make representations to that effect in the proper quarter—if it were possible to do it. He seemed to remember a difficulty in proving a libel against a class—he did not think it was possible. If it were, he would recommend that such steps should be taken against him. But, whatever could be done in that respect, the severe condemnation would be to leave this gentleman—or, at any rate, the writer of this slander—to a greater condemnation, the condemnation of all honourable men. (Cheers.) Mr. Booth (R): With all respect to Mr. Hunt, it is very much to be regretted that he should have come in this way and advertised such a vile utterance. The matter then dropped, and the House rose.

AEROPLANES AND STRATEGY.

At the Royal United Service Institution, Captain C. J. Burke, of the Air Battalion, delivered a lecture on "The Aeroplane as an Aid to the Solution of Strategical Problems." The lecturer stated that the principal point to be considered was the manner in which the coming of the aeroplane affected the two principal shools of military thought in Europe. Even at the present time the immense possibilities of aerial navigation were not yet fully realised ; failure or success might be finally determined by the employment of this new arm. One result had, however, already been produced by the use of air craft in manoeuvres—the ordinary topographical features of a country side formerly of vast importance to the conduct of war, had largely lost their significence. Forests, hills, streams no longer constituted insuperable obstacles or impenetrable methods for the concealment of troops. The principal function of the military aeroplane was reconnaissance. Even to-day an average type of machine could be depended on to make a successful flight of 180 miles with one or two passengers on 80 per cent. days of the year. Moreover, the early hours of the morning and the hours preceding nightfall. which were usually the decisive periods of the day, were precisely those hours when, owing to the comparative calmness of the atmosphere, the aeroplane could be used to best advantage. A commander could then rely on despatching a staff officer as passenger on board an aeroplane to a point sixty miles distant and on obtaining reliable information within three hours. On the outbreak of war each army would send out its fleet of aeroplanes on reconnaissance bound. The first day would bring the rival air craft in collision, with the inevitable result that the side possessing the greater number of good aeroplanes would sweep the sky and remain in command of the air. The two prevailing in schools of thought in regard to strategy might be termed the French and the German systems ; the latter aiming essentially at a bold advance and an enveloping attack, while the French system relied principally on preliminary manoeuvring, while retaining a large reserve, to strike at a propitious moment. There was no doubt that the advent of the aeroplane would prove of far greater benefit to the French system, since the information gathered by the aeroplanes could be utilized in the French system for the formation of the plan of attack ; while it could only assist the German system in the execution of the plan. One important result occuring from the use of aeroplanes would be to relieve the advanced guard of an army of the duty of gaining information, and enable it to be devoted to other purposes. In the past, doubt and hesitation incomplete information, had been the most fruitful sources of failure ; but the fog of war was now dispelled, illusion was disappearing. Conduct of a war would rapidly become a purely intellectual process. In Napoleon's day, chief qualities that went to make a great general were iron nerve and resolution; the new commander required, above all, a rapier-like intelligence.

PROTECTION AGAINST AIRCRAFT.

In the subsequent discussion, Colonel Hunter Weston, speaking on behalf of the General Staff, stated that the question of aeroplanes was engaging the attention of the General Staff most earnestly. There remained no doubt that the aeroplane had proved its great value for reconnaissance, although it was essential to employ only trained military observers, the information gathered by civilians generally being of very little value. A point requiring serious consideration was the question of protection against hostile aircraft. An army on the move would be protected by throwing out a screen of aeroplanes as an advance guard, while regular aeroplane patrols could be established. The possibility of destroying one aeroplane by attack from another was not one he was disposed to consider seriously. When all was said and done, he was, however, inclined to believe that the aeroplane was not likely to effect a great revolution in methods of warfare ; the most that would result was a slow modification of such methods. In the end it would probably be found that the serial forces of one army would fairly balance those of the opposing army, without determining supremacy finally. At the same time, the General Staff were fully alive to the importance of establishing a good aerial fleet. Lieutenant Boothby, R.N., advocated the claims of the airship for use against aeroplanes. The airship would be able to mount light artillery, in the shape of maxims or pneumatic guns, for bringing down attacking aeroplanes.

FRENCH WAR OFFICE AND AEROPLANES.

The severe military tests for discovering the most appropriate kinds of aeroplanes for the army, which have been going on at Mourmelon and Betheny for more than a month, have at last come to a satisfactory conclusion, and, as had been foreseen by experts, the Nieuport monoplane, piloted by M. Weymann, takes the first prize. These army tests have been the most severe ever imposed on aeroplane builders. The conditions were published some nine months ago. The machines were built so as to carry two passengers besides the pilot, the weight of the entire burden including oil and petroleum, being more than 660lb. The machines were to be subjected to severe landing and starting tests, and nine of them, as already mentioned, successfully stood them all. The trials were conducted during the whole month of October, and the final test, a 300 kilometre nonstop flight between Rheims and Amiens, was to begin on Nov. 4, under the supervision of the military authorities. Although the contest officially began on that date, the weather was so unfavourable that competitors had to abstain. The conditions improved, and nine aeroplanes prepared to compete. M. Vedrines, who was one of the successful pilots, allowed to take part in the final trial, had a mishap early in the day before he actually started. He was testing his machine before setting out on the official flight, when the levers of his steering device broke, and he was disabled for day. The Nieuport monoplane is admitted to be one of the fastest flyers ever constructed, and as M. Weymann had piloted it so cleverly in the five preliminary tests, there was little doubt that barring any untoward accident, he would carry off the speed record in the long-distance flight. The biplanes entered have other qualities and advantages from a military point of view, but they do not pretend to compete with the monoplanes for speed. M. Renaux, on a Maurice Ferman biplane, was the first to start at 9'56 in the morning. He was followed by M. Prevost on a Deperdussin monoplane and Weymann on his Nieuport monoplane. Other machines left at short intervals. Weymann easily finished the flight in the shortest time. He left Betheny at 11.28, circled the mark tower at Amiens at 12.55, and landed again at Betheny at 1.56. The time was thus 2h. 28min. being more than 116 kilometres, or about seventy-two miles, per hour. He carried only one passenger with him, as allowed by the regulations, but the total weight nevertheless was 660lb. At the re-start, the Deperdussin monoplane made the next best record in 3h. 15mins. The other four machines which completed the circuit were one Henry Farman biplane, piloted by Fischer, two Maurice Ferman biplanes, piloted by Barra and Renaux, and a Savary-Labor biplane, piloted by Frantz. The remaining two competitors had slight accidents en route. The result is entirely satisfactory from a military point of view. All these machines have gone through such severe tests as landing and rising from stubble fields and lucerne fields, soaring to a height of 1,500ft. in less than fifteen minutes, and carrying a total weight which even a year ago was supposed to be next to impossible. The winning machine is to be bought for 100,000 (£4,000), and an order for ten such machines is to be given at 40,000f. each. An order for six and four machines at the same price each will be given to the aeroplanes classed second and third. Thirty odd machines had been entered in the competition, and the fact that six triumphantly stood all the tests is a proof of the immense progress made in aeroplane construction for army purposes.

PROBLEMS OF THE FAR EAST.

Archbishop of Canterbury on Missions.

THE Far and Near Club gave a dinner on Nov. 14, at the Waldorf Hotel, previous to a reception held by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Davidson at Lambeth Palace, at which the Rev. W. E. S. Holland, Warden of the Oxford and Cambridge Hostel at Allahabad, and Mr. A. G. Fraser, Principal of Trinity College, Kandy, spoke upon important developments in Christian education in India and Ceylon.

Mr. Victor Buxton, who presided at the dinner, said that the club had been formed last summer by laymen to discuss the problems arising from such events as the awakening of Japan, the conflict of new and old in China and the rise of national feeling in India. The Church Missionary Society with its 2,897 colleges and schools, and its 183,000 pupil not including a large number of elementary vernacular schools carried on by native churches—was having to cut down much of its general work, but felt that in education a new move forward was absolutely necessary. The object everywhere was to train men of real character to be the Christian leaders of the future.

Mr. Fraser said that people were asking what would happen when the Chinese, with their tremendous genius for commerce and capacity for living on little, entered into economic competition with other nations. The answer depended on whether they entered on it with or without a conscience or ideals ; and their old ideals were being lost. It might also be asked whether India was going to be a hostile country, or to remain a part of the empire, friendly and federated. As Keshub Chunder Sen had said the only power in which we could rule India was the power of Jesus of Nazareth.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, presiding later on in the drawing-room of Lambeth Palace, said that every man who cared for civilisation, whether he cared for missions or not, ought to be concerned with the right training of the people's future leaders in Asia and Africa. Whether they looked at the matter as Christians, or merely as citizens, all thoughtful people realised that this question must be tackled, whether we wished it or not. Any man who read the book like Mr. Chirols "Indian Unrest" with its preface by Sir Alfred Lyall, could never again talk lightly of missionary problems or work. If a man could not throw himself into the missionary way of tackling the problem he was bound to tell them some other way. The progress and prosperity of a great part of the world must depend on the kind of education the men were getting who were going to be the leaders of India. (Cheers.)

The Rev. W. E. S. Holland said that, as Mr. Chirol's book showed, the problem of Indian unrest was from beginning to end an educational problem. The Indian Government was wide awake to the evils of the present educational system, and would back up Christian educational institutions, but these must supply the men and half the money needed. If the proposal to establish universal education in India was adopted it would mean an extension of the already disastrous experiment of secular education. It was no wonder that Calcutta was a hotbed of sedition. As the cost of transporting the Calcutta colleges to the country, and making them residential, was regarded as prohibitory, the next best remedy for the miserable and neglected condition of Calcutta students was to establish thirty or forty hostels for them. To share in that work was one object of the present movement.

DURING the first half of the present year the deaths in France exceeded the births by 18,279, whereas during the similar period of last year they were 21,189 below the births.

GREAT unrest prevails in the Republic of Venezuela, whose ex-President, General Castro, now living in Colombia, is planning an invasion. The Venezuelan Government is taking precautions to prevent a rising.

At Flagstaff, in the State of Arizona, the well-known astronomer, Professor Lowell, announces the discovery of frost in Mars. Close observation for a fortnight has afforded him complete proof that the old theory that the polar caps visible in Mars are due to carbon dioxide is incorrect.

At L'Orient, a French naval shipbuilding port in the Bay of Biscay the workmen employed in the construction of the battleship Corbett struck work because demand for the re-arrangement of their hours of work was refused. Not satisfied with ceasing work they hoisted the revolutionary "red flag" and "demonstrated" till the authorities forcibly expelled them from the dockyard.

ROYAL VISIT TO BOMBAY.

26,000 CHILDREN GREET THEIR MAJESTIES.

REMARKABLE SCENES IN THE STADIUM.

The last of the public functions attended by their Imperial Majesties was held yesterday morning, when the Children's Fete took place in the Stadium enclosure on the maidan. It was found necessary to enlarge the enclosure, which was accomplished by the removal of a portion of the wooden barrier that separates the arena from the space devoted to the public. A pavilion had been erected directly in front of, and close to, the Bombay Gymkhana. The pavilion was a simple structure of purely Oriental design, and was surmounted at each of its four corners with gold-tipped minarets. It was painted in white and panelled in soft green. On the upper, and main, storey, in which Their Majesties and suite, were accommodated, was a profusion of rich Oriental drapery, mainly green and gold in colour, and on the roof stood a marine who hoisted the Royal Standard as soon as Their Majesties entered the grounds.

The outlook from the verandah of the Gymkhana was a remarkable one. Right ahead the Himalayan Railway was a notable feature and if in the unkindly glare of the sun it did not convey a convincing impression of that for which it stood, with its white and blue summit, and green and brown slopes, it added colour and a degree of variation and was an excellent background for the group of severely-designed buildings in the Exhibition enclosure.

But the real interest was closer at hand. On the great green in front was an army made up of 26,000 children. They were drawn from all parts of the city and the suburbs, and it would have been a difficult matter to have missed representatives of every nationality in India. They were arranged in a great semi-circle, section by section, while in the large open space in the interior of the semi-circle were placed selected bands of children belonging to European, Gujarati, Marathi and Urdu schools. These had been chosen to sing, when Their Majesties had arrived in the pavilion, one or two verses each in the National Anthem in the respective languages of their schools. This comparatively small section failed at the beginning of things to attract much attention, for the real interest of the waiting people went out to the great mass of life beyond. There was a colour for every creed, it might almost be said, and as the little ones swayed to and fro in restlessness and excitement during their long wait the spectacle was of magnetic interest. At intervals, too, youthful exuberance was too much for the discipline imposed by those in charge, and at the slightest excuse thousands and thousands of loyally inscribed flags, in white, and red, and blue were waved frantically. It was a kaleidosoopic study in animated colour, and those who failed to find impressiveness in the scene are hard to move indeed.

There was a great demonstration when Their Excellencies, Sir George and Lady Clarke motored into the grounds. Whether the children regarded it as a lawful excuse for breaking up the monotony of their long wait, or they took Their Excellencies to be more exalted personages, it is difficult to say ; but a great volume of cheering, shrill and piercing, smote the ear. This was accompanied by the frantic waiving of 20,000 flags, and the incident conveyed an impression which will not easily be forgotten by those who were present.

Outside the entrance to the Bombay Gymkhana grounds in Esplanade Road, a guard-of-honour was drawn up. This was taken from the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps. Drawn up directly in front of the Gymkhana building, to the left of the Royal pavilion, was another guard-of-honour composed of cadets of the same corps, belonging to schools attending the entertainment. To the right of the pavilion was massed the band of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

Another feature, of interest to Scottish visitors to the entertainment, was the presence of three pipers of the Cameronians, who at intervals during the half hour preceding the arrival of Their Majesties, paraded the front of the Gymkhana building discoursing Scottish music.

There was a general appearance of gaiety over the ground, and the description "Fete" was happily chosen.

THEIR MAJESTIES' ARRIVAL.

A few seconds before 9-45, the order to the Norfolks, who lined the thoroughfare outside, to present arms was heard, and almost immediately the Royal carriage, preceded by the usual escort of the 17th Dragoons was seen approaching, being drawn at a walk.

As Their Majesties' carriage turned on to the Maidan immediately before the Gymkhana and made its way before the waiting children to the double-storeyed pavilion, the cheering of the children broke out afresh with wild enthusiasm and flags all over the huge gathering were fluttering frantically.

Their Majesties were received by Sir George and Lady Clarke and immediately, with their suite, made their way to the upper part of the pavilion, where standing high above the children's heads they were able to occure a complete view of the unique spectacle while they in turn could plainly be seen by every child on the ground. For a minute or so they stood at the edge of the pavilion smiling and bowing their greetings to the still-cheering children.

A large number of children of different communities were arranged in a semi-circular formation before the Pavilion, and at this stage a group of Parsee girls commenced to sing the National Anthem in English words to English music. However, such enthusiasm was displayed by the children, that those farther away from Their Majesties continued to cheer with unabated vigour. Scarcely anything could thus be heard of the beginning of the Anthem, but quiet was with some difficulty restored for the last verse. Immediately that the Anthem had ceased the singing was taken up by a another group of Parsees, who sang the Gujarati National Anthem "Raj Git": then a little knot of young Hindoos sang in Marathi a special song of welcome, after which the Urdu National Anthem was sung by a group of Mahomedan boys who adopted the correct supplicatory attitude. In all this Their Majesties took the greatest interest, the Queen who had taken a seat at the commencement of the second song leaning upon the rail of the pavilion and watching the children intently. The singing, it was true, was shrill and harsh and one could not avoid the feeling that the native voice is better suited to the peculiar native music than at any rate to so robust and full-throated a melody as that of the National Anthem. But Their Majesties, however, the music may have impressed them, were clearly interested in the children and both, especially the Queen, frequently applauded their efforts.

After these songs certainly the most interesting item in the programme was performed by some young Parsi ladies, and Parsi and Hindu girls. This was a representation of the "Garbi," a song accompanied by a dance, which is much in vogue at the Dussera holidays and all great occasions such as weddings and visits of important persons.

For this the singers arranged themselves in three concentric circles immediately before the pavilion, and the Parsi ladies, having, it is scarcely necessary to add, put on the most beautiful of silk "saris" for Their Majesties delectation, the scene was charming in the extreme. As they sang the singers, all moving in time employed various appropriate gestures. They raised their arms in invocation, they knelt on the ground, they clapped their hands and in other ways illustrated the movement of the song. All this time the three circles were almost continually moving in different directions, the outer and inner going from left to right and the intermediate one from right to left. It was altogether a most intricate dance and was evidently watched with the closest interest not only by Their Majesties, but by the many visitors, who were accommodated in and near to the Gymkhana.

This concluded the performance by the children, but before their Majesties left the Pavilion an interesting incident occurred. King George who apparently has inherited his father's good memory for faces had recognised in one of the Admiral's staff an officer who had served on the "Indomitable" when His Majesty travelled on it to Canada some four years or so ago. This was Lieut. P. A Warre, Flag-Lieutenant to H. E. Sir Edmond Slade and he was sent for and was received most cordially by the King. His Majesty, whose pleasure was obvious, warmly shook him by the hand, then presented him to the Queen and was engaged with him in conversation for two or three minutes.

After this incident, Their Majesties joined their suite, who had descended to the ground and entering their carriage, drove amid more cheering from the children of the most enthusiastic description to the Exhibition. The children's entertainment included display of daylight fireworks of which the most interesting and startling were the aerial bombs. These were thrown with a great deonation high into the air where they burst in clouds of smoke and in many cases dropped paper balloons. Before the children left the ground they were each presented with a Coronation mug and a packet of chocolates.

AT THE EXHIBITION.

Their Majesties were received at the Exhibition by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Shapurji Broacha, and the three Secretaries, and then visited the Loans Court and the representation of Old Bombay. His Majesty was specially interested in the former and spent rather more than twenty minutes in examining and discussing the exhibits and displaying a good deal of knowledge regarding their workmanship and the parts of India from which they come. His Majesty's interest was again aroused by the "models" of Princess Street, which was opened by the Queen when she came to Bombay six years ago, and by models of the B.B. and C.I. Railway showing the new Nagda-Muttra line over which Their Majesties will travel on their way to Delhi. Their Majesties also were shown two models of Bombay, as the city is to-day and the seven islands as they were in 1672. A silver replica of the latter was presented to His Majesty by Mr. Wardlaw Milne. Their Majesties then re-entered their carriage and left by the Wandby Road gate for the Apollo Bunder where they embarked for H.M.S. "Medina."

FIREWORK DISPLAY.

Last night soon after dark, large crowds of the Native community began to collect on the sands from Colaba Reclamation to Chaupati to witness the firework display which figured in the programme of festivities during the visit of Their Majesties to Bombay. The arrangements had been so made by the authorities that it was possible for practically everyone in the city to have a view at any point in the Bay from Colaba to Malabar Point. The barges from which Messrs. Pain and Co. sent up their rockets were anchored well out at some distance from Malabar Point, while the set pieces were worked from a site on the shore near Chaupati. By nine o'clock, the native crowd could be numbered in thousands and lined the sea-front, many tiers deep from the Back Bay Baths beyond Chaupati while a continual stream of new-comers continually added to the density of the mass. It may safely be said that few, if any, pyrotechnic displays have been witnessed by a larger or more heterogeneous assembly. A few preliminary reports about ten o'clock brought the more tardy sight-seers from the counter attraction of the illumination and the crowd which could already be numbered in tens of thousands was amplified by more thousands, the entire length of Queen's Road being crowded many rows deep on the city side of the railway lines. Trees were utilised, the railings served as a support and those behind who only saw the rocket could not be reconciled by these admirable expositions of the art of pyrotechny in their chagrin at losing a chance of witnessing the ground effects. At Churchgate station an ever increasing rush was made across the railway crossing in the ever hopeful attempt to obtain a better view, but others had taken possession of the site beforehand and the persistent late-comers only succeeded in creating a struggle which was made the more intense by the attemp

preservation of order were admirable and their execution reflected great credit on all ranks of the force.

COURT CIRCULAR.

Bombay, Dec. 4th.

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress landed this morning at 9-30 a.m., attended by the Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquis of Crewe, the Duke of Teck, the Lord High Steward and Rear-Admiral Sir Colin Keppel.

The remainder of the suite and the Secretary, Political Department, were in attendance at the Apollo Bandar, where a Guard-of-Honour of the 127th Baluchis was mounted.

On landing His Imperial Majesty inspected the Guard-of-Honour, and Their Imperial Majesties then drove to the Children's Fete in the Grounds of the Old Bombay Exhibition.

The procession was formed in the following order :—

1ST CARRIAGE.

The King-Emperor,
The Queen-Empress.

2ND CARRIAGE.

The Mistress of the Robes.
The Marquis of Crewe.
The Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress.
The Lord-in-Waiting.

3RD CARRIAGE.

The Countess of Shaftesbury.
The Duke of Teck.
Lt.-Gen. Sir H. Smith-Dorrien.
Rear-Admiral Sir Colin Keppel.

4TH CARRIAGE.

The Hon. Venetia Baring.
The Lord High Steward.
Lt.-Col. Sir J. Dunlop-Smith.
Captain B. Godfrey-Faussett, R. N.

Major Clive Wigram (Equerry-in-Waiting) Major Stockley and Major Money (Assistant Military Secretaries) were in attendance on horseback.

An escort was furnished by the 7th Dragoon Guards and the 20th Cavalry.

The route was by the Mayo Road and Esplanade Road. On arrival at the Fete the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress were received by the Governor of Bombay, the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and General Secretary of the Royal Visit (Fund) Committee, and by the Chairman and General Secretary of the Old Bombay Exhibition Committee.

Guards-of-Honour of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and Cadets of the same Corps were mounted at the entrance and within the arena.

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress having mounted the dais overlooking the Stadium, the National Anthem was sung by the children of the European, Gujarati, Marathi and Urdu Schools in the languages of their respective schools.

Their Imperial Majesties then drove through the Exhibition grounds, and after inspecting the exhibits of the Old Bombay Exhibition returned to the Apollo Bandar and thence on board H. M. S. "Medina."

THEIR MAJESTIES' DEPARTURE.

The following Press Note was issued last night

Their Imperial Majesties, the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, will leave Bombay from the Victoria Terminus Station of the G. I. P. Railway for Delhi by special train at 10-45 p. m. on the 5th December 1911.

Their Imperial Majesties will land from the Royal Barge at the Apollo Bandar at 10-15 p. m. and will drive direct to the Victoria Terminus Station attended by an Escort which will be detailed under orders to be issued by the General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade. On arrival at the Victoria Terminus Station, Their Imperial Majesties will be received by His Excellency the Governor and conducted to the Royal Train.

The Military authorities will issue the necessary orders for the firing of an Imperial salute from the Saluting Battery on the morning of the 6th December, 1911.

The attendance of Heads of Departments at the Victoria Terminus Station is dispensed with, but the following officers should be in attendance, viz., the Chief Justice, the Bishop of Bombay, the Members of the Executive Council, the General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade with the Brigade Staff, the Inspector-General of Police, the Municipal Commissioner, the Commissioner of Police, the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the Under-Secretary to Government, Political Department, and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, will arrange for the maintenance of order. Levee dress will be worn by all Civil Officers entitled to wear uniform, full dress (cloth or white) by Military Officers and morning dress by others.

With reference to the telegram which, as announced at the Bombay St. Andrew's Dinner, was sent to H. M. the King-Emperor on board the "Medina", the following reply was received on Friday last : "From H.M.S. "Medina" to the Secretary, St. Andrew's Dinner, Bombay. "The King-Emperor sincerely thanks the Bombay Scots for their kind message of greetings, and trusts that they had a happy gathering last evening.—Stamfordham."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CORONATION DURBAR, Dec. 4.

The Secretary of the All India Moslem League received the following message from Lord Stamfordham, Private Secretary to the King-Emperor :—"The King Emperor and Queen-Empress have received with much gratification the message of welcome to the shores of their ancient land from the Council of the All India Moslem League. I am commanded to ask that you will make known the heartfelt thanks of their Imperial Majesties for the kind sentiments of devotion and good-will to which your telegram gives expression.—Stamfordham.

KARWAR.

The Catholics of North Kanara have been, with a unanimous heart, solemnising this most auspicious day of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress' landing on the Indian shores for the first time in Indian history. By special direction of the Vicar-General, The Deum services were held in all the Catholic churches in the district, the respective congregations joining in hearty co-operation. In the Church of Our Lady of Assumption at Karwar, the service was held by the Vicar-General officiating, assisted by the Vicar of the Parish and another priest. The church was crowded. The service was closed with the Solemn Benediction. The following message was sent to Their Majesties by the Vicar-General, Kanara :—

"To the Private Secretary, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay :—"On behalf of the Roman Catholics of North Kanara, I request you will ask His Excellency the Governor to convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor and Her Majesty the Queen-Empress the expression of our most humble and loyal welcome on this auspicious occasion of of Their Majesties' personal visit to their Indian Empire, the first in Indian history, in order to announce to their Indian subjects the solemnity of their Coronation. We earnestly pray that God may make Their Majesties' sojourn in India most happy and pleasant and the Coronation Durbar celebration at Delhi, a crowning success."

HONAVAR.

All the townspeople including Government servants, pleaders and merchants began to pour into the Taluqa Kacheri, Honavar, in North Kanara, on 2nd December at 3 p.m. to celebrate the visit to India of Their Imperial Majesties Emperor George the Fifth and Empress Mary; by 4½ p.m. The number assembled aggregated to over two thousand including school children who themselves numbered over five hundred. The Taluka Office had been nicely decorated for the occasion with evergreens and bunting. Portraits of their Imperial Majesties were placed on a palki, an open palanquin. The portraits were garlanded and the palki was lifted amidst the loud shouts of the assembly. The police presented arms, the assembly marched in procession throughout the streets in the town with band and music playing and flags and banners flying. The procession was led by M. Bijurkar the Mamlatdar. The Government servants and the public vied with each other in demonstrating their loyalty and the unpresented joyousness of the occasion by decorating the streets with arches and festoons. The procession halted for a short time in front of each and every place of public worship where prayers were offered. People of all castes, creeds and races co-operated to make the occasion a very grand success and there were evidences on every side of spontaneous outbursts of loyalty. The procession returned at 8 p.m. to the Taluka Kacheri where the Palki was kept on a dais erected for the purpose. The proceedings then terminated with prayers for the long life of Their Imperial Majesties and for the permanence of the British Rule in India.

On Sunday evening the Hindu Union Club celebrated the Royal visit by holding a special gathering at their hall on Girgaum Back Road, which had been specially decorated for the purpose. The members of the Club had mustered strong with the ladies of their families, and also children. The programme included music and singing and an exhibition of telepathy and thought-reading by Prof. T. K. Gajjar. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, President of the Club, delivered an interesting speech. The proceedings terminated with cheers for the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress and refreshments.

PRESS COMMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

The "Englishman" and "Amrita Bazar Patrika" have comments on the King's Bombay speech.

The "Englishman" says,—"The speech was marked with all the felicity of utterance that we were accustomed to associate with the public speeches of the great Edward, the Peacemaker. Any Sovereign might have been pardoned had he on such an eventful occasion indulged in language referring to the Majesty of Empire and the unprecedented nature of the visit, but our King-Emperor, with the modesty which is characteristic of the ruling house, spoke directly and simply in the tone of one who has given nothing and received much, praising the city and its inhabitants in frank and kindly words which must have appealed greatly to the civic pride of the citizens. His Majesty spoke of his sympathy with all races and creeds saying that when he was called to the Throne of his ancestors his first and most earnest desire was to revisit India and add to the knowledge that he had already acquired. This little speech, which has already touched all hearts, is to be followed later on by other utterances which will provide His Majesty with opportunities of touching on larger problems, but there can be little doubt that the sweet note already struck will not be jarred though it might be deepened."

The "Amrita Bazaar Patrika" in the course of a lengthy article, says.—"The short speech which His Imperial Majesty delivered in reply to the address of the Bombay Municipality was quite worthy of the occasion. There is internal evidence that he was playing no part, discharging no tutored function and uttering no unfelt sentiments. It was no official, formal conventional or premeditated performance. This perfectly natural and high-souled speech at once puts us in mind of the Queen's Proclamation and echoes the same thoughts and sentiments. Nothing could be more fitting and graceful for the Emperor than to follow in the wake of his illustrious grandmother in concluding this oration which, like the Royal Proclamation, is bound to rank among the historic performances of British Royalty, with an earnest prayer for the blessings of God on his Indian subjects. He actually felt that he was a mere agent of a higher power and could do his will only with his aid. This prayer will specially appeal to spiritually-minded Indian people who look upon the King as a part and parcel of Providence himself. As we clearly see the hand of God in all these things, we fully reciprocate this desire of our Emperor for Divine blessing on an occasion like this and conclude our notice of this happy first utterance with the wish May God shower his choicest blessings on our King-Emperor and his august consort."

OUDH TALUKDARS CASKET.'

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 4.

The Talukdars of Oudh will present an address to Their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress during their stay at Delhi. Both the address and the casket were made in Lucknow and are fine specimens of Indian craftsmanship. The casket is large and massive and on the front top and rear faces bears out in relief representations of the Canning College, the Lucknow Medical College and the Kaiser Bagh Baradari. The handles are engraved with a monogram. The address, which is printed on satin, with a border of Indian embroidery, expresses the loyalty and devotion of the Association and regrets that it will not be able to welcome His Majesty in Lucknow as King as it did when His Majesty was Prince of Wales, and as it welcomed King Edward.

TANJORE DISTRICT CONGRESS.

Message of Welcome to the King.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MANNARGUDY, Dec. 4.

On December 2 at the Tanjore District Conference which held its fifth session at Mannargudy, Rao Bahadur G. Srinivasa Rao, B. A., of Madura, who presided, in the course of his speech said that that day, the 2nd of December, happy and important as it was for the whole of India, was still more important for Mannargudy. Probably at this moment Their Majesties were landing in Bombay—an event which filled the whole nation with intense joy and gratitude. Like other parts of the country, Mannargudy celebrated that happy and unique event in a fitting manner. At the same time they held the District Conference, on the same day, a happy coincidence, of which they were proud and from that conference, and very properly, as the first business of it they would send a telegram to Their Majesties welcoming them to their country. Such a welcome conveyed to Their Majesties, on the day of their landing from their District Conference assembled would link them with history.

Allied with the subject of their loyalty, which they took the opportunity to place at the footsteps of the Throne, was the recent controversy on the question of the Hindu University. The charge had lately been levelled at them from an unexpectedly high quarter whether designedly or not he could not say, that the Hindoo religion and especially the teaching of its priest craft had been such that it would bring on sedition and disloyalty, create bad blood and embitter racial feelings. That charge was unfounded and it was due to them to deny it most emphatically, and to assert that they were loyal, and that Hinduism was the most tolerant of all religions and would neither create disloyalty nor disseminate sedition.

INDIAN KINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There has been much correspondence and many suggestions made, regarding certain boons and favours which His Imperial Majesty the Emperor may be pleased to confer on India and its peoples, but all the suggestions are of such a character, that His Excellency the Governor-General could grant them, if he chose to do so. Now it appears to me that all those who have made suggestions, have overlooked one most important fact, which is essential to an Empire, and if I may be permitted to make a suggestion, without it being considered an impertinence ! I would humbly suggest that His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor may be graciously pleased, to create a few Kings in India out of the principal rulers, and confer on them the title of "His Majesty the King." Of course no one has the power to do this except His Imperial Majesty the Emperor. History records, that during the Moghal Empire, the Emperor of Delhi raised the Nawab of Lucknow, into a King of Oudh in 1819 who enjoyed that status till the British deposed him. Also His Imperial Majesty Edward VII raised the Ameer of Kabul to His Majesty the King. By the exercise of such prerogative it seems to me that the relations between the Emperor and his Indian subjects would be the more closely cemented and the bands of loyalty drawn tighter by British power in India, further strengthened by the gratitude of those rulers who had been elevated in rank. In conclusion, I beg to apologise for the suggestion I have made. Having been in India these last 46 years and always in Native States, I have come to know what would please a Ruler, and its gratification would bind him by honour, to sacrifice his life and all, for the cause of the Empire.—Yours, etc.,

A. M. JACOB,
Late of Simla.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The following messages, which appeared in the Australian papers to hand yesterday morning, are later than those which came by the English mail:—

England and Germany.

CHARGE OF DISCOURTESY.

London, Nov. 18.

A Social-Democrat writer named Bernstein, who is not in the least an Anglophobe, has caused some sensation by publishing a statement, reflecting upon Germany's diplomatic action towards England during the Morocco crisis.

Bernstein states that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., the English Labour leader, informed him that Britain sent to Germany a friendly communication in respect to Morocco, and that it was left unanswered for a fortnight. Britain then repeated her inquiry, and according to Mr. Macdonald, the German answer was an insult. Thereupon followed the speech of Mr. Lloyd-George, the Chancellor, which was a warning to Germany that England meant to make her influence felt in the Morocco question.

A Ministerial Denial.

Berlin, Nov. 19.

The "Berliner Zeitung" reports that Baron Von Kidderlin, the German Foreign Minister, in a speech delivered at the secret session of the Budget Committee on the Morocco agreement, completely demolished Bernstein's story.

The Minister submitted to the Committee documents showing that Great Britain was particularly favoured, for she received, instead of the identical note forwarded to the other Powers, a special communication stating Germany's intentions in Morocco. Great Britain did not inquire at Berlin regarding the despatch of the German warship Panther to Agadir in Morocco ; but she received from France information relative to Germany's demands, which were very high at the outset, because it was foreseen that it would be necessary to abate them.

Without inquiring at Berlin as to the correctness of the information received from France, the British Cabinet deputed Mr. Lloyd-George to make the speech which caused so much feeling.

Captain Faber's Speech.

London, Nov. 20.

The London newspapers comment to-day upon the speech delivered by Captain Faber, M. P., with regard to the relations between Great Britain and Germany concerning the Moroccan crisis.

The "Daily Chronicle" admits that there were differences in the British Cabinet regarding the best way to assist France in the event of hostilities but these, it declares, were overcome and everything was ready, the preparations that were made being purely precautionary. It contends that Captain Faber's speech was internationally dangerous.

The "Daily Telegraph describes the speech as mischievous.

The "Standard" asserts that the diminuition of the friction between England and Germany and the creation of a basis of a better understanding must be one of the principal aims of British foreign policy.

The "Times" published facts with a view of showing that the grave situation caused by the revived difficulty in the Moroccan negotiations in August coincided with the British railway strike and terminated with the settlement of that strike. The British naval and military precautions made in September have provided, it adds, for any possible emergency in the future.

Germany's Navy.

Berlin, Nov. 20.

According to the Kiel "Neuesre Nachrichten,' whose statements have not been contradicted, the Government has prepared a Navy Bill which will involve an additional outlay of £17,500,000, to be spread over a period of seven years.

Other newspapers declare that the Government will not introduce a Bill for the purpose mentioned, and that it is studying other means for meeting the public wishes.

The "Germania" asserts that the new Navy Bill would be such a sharp provocation to England that it might immediately lead to war.

The Socialist newspapers accuse the "Germania" of indulging in hypocrisy intended only for the elections.

Apart from the "Germania's" protest against the alleged Bill, the only objections to a naval increase emanate from the Socialists and the Radicals.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" urges a decisive stand to prevent the prevailing irritation with England being used as a pretext for another alteration of the Navy Law in the direction of an increase hitherto considered unnecessary. It warns Germany that the certainty of Great Britain's correspondingly increasing her navy might compel even the Asquith Government to introduce new revenue duties, which would be the precursors of genuine protective duties seriously injuring Germany's trade.

Commenting upon the discussion over the Moroccan situation, the "Correspondonz," a National Liberal journal, states that the chief complaint against the German Government is that it failed to enlighten the public with regard to its energetic action in London and allowed the belief to prevail in Germany that the Government had quietly submitted to Great Britain's interference in the Moroccan dispute.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" complains that the German Ambassador in London was instructed only on the date of Mr. Lloyd-George's speech to answer verbally Sir Edward Grey's inquiry concerning Germany's intentions with regard to Morocco, and his mission was not carried out in time to prevent the delivery of the speech.

French Mail Robbery.

Paris, Nov. 19.

Further particulars of the theft of valuables from a mail train on the Paris to Marseilles railway show that the thieves hid on the roof of a mail van before the train started, and that they descended to a small platform behind the vehicle during a long run. They then wrenched away the iron bars protecting a window in the van, and gained an entrance, after which they rifled 50 sacks of mails containing articles to the value of about £120,000.

They escaped while the train was slowing down at a spot where repairs to the line were being effected. There are indications that the robbers threw packets of valuables from the train, and that these were collected by confederates in motor cars.

Paris, Nov. 20.

It is now thought that the thieves probably boarded the mail train at Dijon, and rifled the sacks in the four rear vans while all the mail sorters were at work in the four front vans. The mails despatched from England on Friday travelled by a subsequent train, but those sent from London before Friday to catch the French mail steamer Caledonien, fell into the hands of the robbers.

THE RAILWAY TROUBLE.

London, Nov. 20.

At a meeting of railwaymen at Bury (in Lancashire) yesterday Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P. organising secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, declared it would be a national crime and a bunder if a strike were again precipitated simply owing to the refused of both parties to meet again to discuss the whole situation.

The meeting unanimously resolved to fight for reasonable wages and hours and for the recognition of the unions in all negotiations.

A meeting of 600 railwaymen at Bradford, with but two dissentients, decided in favour of a strike to secure the recognition of the unions and the enforcement of the employees' new programme. Similar resolutions were unanimously carried at meetings of the men at Nottingham and Manchester.

Addressing a meeting of the Locomotive Engineers' Society at Crewe yesterday, Mr. Fox (secretary) said the railwaymen were morally bound to accept the Royal Commission's findings. The scheme proposed by the Commission was a great improvement upon that brought forward in 1907.

By 56 votes to 20 the North-Eastern District Council of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants at Newcastle yesterday recommended the men represented by the council to abstain from taking a ballot upon the question of accepting or rejecting the Royal Commission's findings. Subsequently the men held a mass meeting, and recommended the declaration of a strike to secure the recognition of the unions.

MEN AND MATTERS.

A POISON'S ACTION.

Thanks to a suicide, the world has now—for the first time, we believe—an idea of the mental and physical sensations induced by prussic acid during the brief interval between its introduction to the body and death. A slight haziness in the brain, not sufficient to interrupt connected thought, or to prevent legible writing, at least for a few seconds, and tightness of the stomach, are declared to be the only immediate effects ; but subsequently the writing became illegible and then ceased.

ITS EXPLANATION.

Prussic acid causes absolute rigidity in every muscle, and therefore death quickly ensues ; the tightening of the stomach was evidently the beginning of paralysis in the abdominal muscles ; the haziness in the head was due to the same cause. The muscles of hand and arm seem to have been next affected, since the mental impulse to continue writing was still active, but the power of legible writing ceased. The paralysis, however, quickly invaded the brain, since even the illegible writing came to an abrupt end ; and life was then probably soon extinct.

THE CHANCELLOR'S CRITIC.

In mail week, Mr. H. W. Forster took what Radicals regard as the unwarrantable course of actually rebutting some of Mr. George's pulpit utterances. The protest came very properly from a man who has throughout played a noteworthy and useful part in the discussion on the Insurance Bill. Until recently Mr. Forster was engaged in the Whip's room, but in connection with the recent re-arrangements he has come back to debate. He has been in Parliament since 1892, and held a minor office in Mr. Balfour's administration.

IN THE LORDS.

The conduct of the Government during the Irish railway strike was ventilated in mail week by Lord Mayo, whose motion, which amounted to a vote of censure on Mr. Birrell, was withdrawn after it had served its purpose of starting a discussion. Lord Mayo, who has done a good deal of quiet work for Irish industry and agriculture, has been a representative Peer since 1890, and is the son of the Lord Mayo, who was assassinated, when Viceroy of India, while visiting the penal settlement in the Andaman Islands. The present Peer is a great traveller, and has written a couple of books about his African adventures.

THE CANADIAN SPEAKER.

Chiefly on account of the arrangement whereby so many posts go alternatively to English and French-speaking Canadians, the Speakership of the Canadian House is not held by the same member for more than one Parliament. It has thus come about that though no complaint has been made of the way in which Mr. Marcil, the ex-Speaker, discharged his duties, Dr. Sproule has now taken his place. The Canadian practice cannot be said to strengthen the position of the Chair, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier's plea for a reversion to the British example might have been more regarded, had it not come from a man who, when in office, had left the existing arrangement unamended.

PEACEFUL IRELAND.

In spite of all the efforts of "the head of Government" to make a pleasant atmosphere in anticipation of benefits to come, the Irish criminal statistics for 1910 are far from reassuring. The cases of malicious injury to property, rose to 855, a number well above the five years' average; and the cases of intimidation, which also show an increase, numbered 338. Firing shot into dwelling houses—which may or may not be a circumlocution for attempted murder—save gone down by ten. But, even so, they total 48.

MR. BONAR LAW AT LEEDS.

If Mr. Bonar Law felt at all nervous before the meeting on Thursday night, in mail week at Leeds, he may have taken heart from the fact that his Chairman, and introducer was, like himself, a business man, and as such would appreciate his abilities. Lord Faber, who was Mr. Law's host as well as his chairman has been long associated with a great Yorkshire banking firm and is a director of the London and North-Western Railway. He entered Parliament in 1901, and was raised to the Peerage four years later.

THE WHEAT SUPPLY.

Mr. Asquith's indifference to the question of our food supplies remains as absolute as ever. Although he was unable to deny Mr. Bathurst's statement that, in spite of small holdings, the amount of arable land in England, had shrunk by over a million acres or about 7 per cent., during the last ten years, he was not prepared either to accept Mr. Bathurst's suggestion or to formulate and alternative policy of his own. Possibly he remembered Cobden's false prophecy that not an acre would go out of cultivation under Free Trade.

AN EAST INDIAN CENTENARY.

As centenaries are so popular nowadays, it may be worth recalling that the present year is a notable anniversary in Anglo-Asiatic history. It was in the year 1811, that the British occupation of Java began, and Sir Stamford Raffles had his first opportunity of showing how able an administrator he was. "While we are here," said Lord Minto, the then Governor-General of India, to Raffles, "let us do all the good we can"; and Raffles proceeded to do it.

THE BRITISH IN JAVA.

Unfortunately the British retired from Java, after five years' occupation. A native chief who heard the news of our approaching retirement expressed his sorrow by saying that the island was like a beutiful woman bereft of her lover; and his regret was generally felt throughout the island.

THAMES SHIPBUILDING

If the Thames Ironworks Company is to limit its operations, the long and glorious history of shipbuilding on the Thames would seem to be closing. The antiquity of the art in London is well shown by a passage in Evelyn's Diary of the year 1668 :—

Was launch'd at Deptford that goodly vessel the Charles. I was neere his Majesty. She is longer than the Soveraine, and carries 110 brasse canon; she was built by old Shish, a plaine honest carpenter, master builder of this dock, but one who can give very little account of his art by discourse, and is hardly capable of reading, yet of greate abilitie in his calling. The family have been ship carpenters in this yard above 100 yeares.

A hundred years takes us back to before the Armada. There is a big gulf between this "honest plaine ship carpenter" and the Naval constructor of to-day, but there is a fine old English ring about the description of Shish.

RELICS OF OLD LONDON.

Relics of Old London are constantly cropping up. Within the pass few weeks a notable discovery has been made of the south section of the Roman Wall. It was met with in Lower Thames-street at a depth of about twenty feet, and consisted of three layers of characteristic Roman red tiles imbedded in mortar mixed with pounded tile ; below being three layers of roughly hewn pieces of Kentish rag, about a foot in diameter ; and still lower huge balks of timber with between them short piles. Of the piles only one was recovered whole and this has now been placed in the Guildhall Museum. The line of the wall is shown to be slightly different from that conjecturally drawn in the map of Roman London in the Victoria County History.

VILLAGE OF TOOTING.

Tooting figures in the old gazetteers and guides of the London of a century or more ago as a double village, but little or no mention is made of the local tradition that it once possessed an abbey allied with Anselm and his Norman Abbey of Bec. Others say that the word "bec" is simply a physical description in allusion to a stream that used to meander away somewhere to the Thames. But the real and undeniable thing is the lovely avenue that crosses the common, and this the Wandsworth Borough Council has threatened to spoil with a cross-road for no other purpose than to find work for the unemployed during the coming winter. It will have no further result except to save the use of a circuitous road already there; and this advantage is infinitesimal—say a minute or two—whereas the scheme spells ruination to a beautiful heath, as the local inhabitants are preparing to testify in public meeting.

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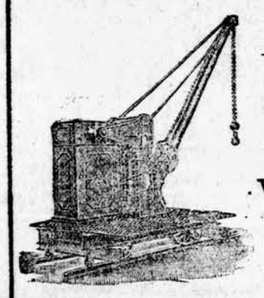

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